CYCLES
HIGH GRADE ENGLISH MAKES
From Rs. 125 to Rs. 350
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The Bombay Chronicle

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CHURCHGATE STREET, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 209 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
4th Sept.	Kaisar-i-hind..	11430
11th "	Kalyan*	8987
18th "	Plassy*	7346
23rd "	Mandala†	Calls Port Said and Plymouth only.
25th "	Narkunda	15620
2nd Oct.	Delta	8089
9th "	Mooltan	10890
16th "	Khiva	8947
23rd "	Karmala	8923
30th "	Naldera	16280

*Fully booked from China, will not carry passengers from Bombay.
†B. I. Company's Fares.

SAILINGS TO STRAITS & CHINA.

Date About.	Steamer	
3rd Sept.	Naldera	Calls at Colombo, Freemantle, Melbourne & Syd.
16th "	Dunera	Calls at Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
2nd Sept.	Bamora	Karachi & P. Gulf.
3rd "	Lhasa	Karachi direct.
4th "	Arratoon Apcar	Rangoon via Cochin, Alleppy, Tuticorin and Colombo.
9th "	Barjora	Karachi & P. Gulf.
9th "	Taroba	East and South Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage of P. and O. and B. I. sailing may be learnt with.

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departure.
Shin-i-Maru	K. Konaka	3804	17th Aug.	28th Aug.
† Ratsuta Maru	Y. N kajima	5050	16 h Sept.	21st Sept.
Tenshin Maru	C. Hideshima	4221	17th Sept.	28th Sept.

† Arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.
For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japtn.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Luzon Maru	J. Shinozaki	14th Sept.	25th Sept.
Siam Maru	D. Imaizumi	28th Sept.	30th Sept.

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to:
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

COLLARS :—
Glazed, fronted turned by Machinery with tip top finish at one anna each (not less than 3).
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
HAMAM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY 3

SHIPPING.

ANGLO INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGULAR SERVICE of steamers to Malabar Coast Ports, Colombo and Rangoon per Steamship Oruro, Nagpur and Rampur.
For particulars apply to:—
EASTERN SHIP BROKERS AND AGENCY LTD.
Managing Agents.
Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Company, Limited.
22-23, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD
(Incorporated in England.)
Head Office:—4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Baghdad, Basrah, Basrah City, Amara, Billah, Mosul, and Bahrein.
Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid Up Capital £705,240
Reserve Fund £220,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,197,465
BOMBAY BRANCH.
(Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.)
INTEREST allowed on Deposits Fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposits 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
Bills of Exchange purchased, Letters of Credits granted on approved Security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken.
Purchase and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
Securities received for safe Custody, Coupons Interest and Dividends collected for Customers.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.
BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana, Dahhoi, Surat and Bombay.
Rs.
Capital Subscribed 60,00,000
Capital Paid-up 20,00,000
Reserve Fund 14,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE
BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 7,730,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOE
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.
J. IHARA,
Manager.
66, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 74,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 44,000,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fenglien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyon, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Singapore, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Tsingtau, Vladivostock, Wakamatsu.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened on approved customers, and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
T. SEKI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 394.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,65,017	8	9
Reserve Fund	15,00,000	0	0

Dividend of the rate of 12 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank in paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta		Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Delhi	Jammu	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Jhelum City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Karachi	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Kasur	Srinagar
Gujan	Lahore City	Umballa City
Hapur	Lyallpur	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Draft and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:
RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN CONPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	66,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—Rules on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY;
BRANCH:—Surat.
LONDON AGENTS: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Subscribed Capital: ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital: ..... Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for calls: Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds..... Rs. 2,65,000
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLING DRAFTS AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS & SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
C. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	4,00,00,000
CALLED-UP CAPITAL ...	80,00,000
PAID-UP ON 19-8-20 ...	39,60,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Murshan Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, Kalbadevi Road.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 2,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June 1920 interest at 3 per cent per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below the amount on which interest is allowed and the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS: received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS:—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
Banking business of every description transacted.
A. B. OLIPHANT.
Ag. Manager.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen 70,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 46,000,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 6,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Datonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. annum provided the sum accrued amounts Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
J. SATO,
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 229.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1878.
No. 31A, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 3½ per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to.
GAJANANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
HEAD OFFICE 6-7, Clive St., Calcutta
MARTIN Co., Managing Agents.
INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.
Insure under An Encowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to——
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, Calcutta.
G. N. B. Vas, Branch Secretary.
LIFFORD BUILDINGS, 33, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANT BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE.—Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH: Mumbadevi, Bombay.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED AND ISSUED CAPITAL	15,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	15,00,000
RESERVE FUND	97,402

DIRECTORS.
The Hon. Mr. GOCULDAS RAWANDAS PAREKH, Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. KAIKOBAD HEERJEEBOY, (Messrs. Hajeebhoy Lalji and Co.).
GOPALDAS TRICUMJI JIVANDAS, Esq., (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas).
B. K. GHOSE Esq.
LALJI GOVINDJI, Esq., (Messrs. Bhuta das Govindji and Co.).
NARANJI DAYAL, Esq., (Messrs. Premchand Chhaganlal).
KRISHNADAS GOVERDHANDAS MADIWALA, Esq., Managing Director.
CURRENT DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed 5½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposits may be ascertained from the Bank.
LOANS, CASH CREDITS and OVER DRAFTS given on approved securities.
LOCAL DEMAND BILLS collected free of charge.
Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.
KRISHNADAS GOVERDHANDAS MADIWALA,
Managing Director.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND...	£1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ...	$35,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9 Gracechurch Street E.C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 40, Churchgate Street
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

INSURANCE.

According to the Govt. of India Insurance Blue Book.
The oldest Life Office of Bengal,
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 3,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to Compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign office before assuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:—
The Secretary or The Chief Agents
309, Bow Bazar D. SEN & Co.
Street Calcutta. 1 Chowringhee Calcutta.
Agency Appointments Invited.

INSURANCE.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed	31,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid about	26,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, readymarketability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Building),
Lahore

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane,
CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
RAM & Co., P. BANERJEA,
Managing Agents. Secretary.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency.
12, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LD.
CALCUTTA.
Second quinquennium Report recommends a bonus of 1 per cent on the sum assured for each completed year on policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund, after making a special Reserve of Rs. 10,000.
Premium Reserve Funds exceed Rs. 40,00,000.
"The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic Lines."
Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office or any Branch or Chief Agency Office, in India.
S. R. KHOPKAR,
Manager,
Bombay Branch,
40, Medows Street, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Sooljee & Co.).
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Moolji Jetha & Co. (Ex-officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a boon to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL
at which to put up at in Railway is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.
Competent Chota Hajri Tea Coffee and Cocoa cabins.
Charney Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 511

Blame It on Your Nerves

Nervous, weak and excitable people suffer from headache, neuralgia, hysteria, wakefulness and experience over-excitement and worry and anxiety over almost any little cause. A safe and efficient remedy for such conditions to give you rest and strength and so prove a true nerve tonic is, Prof. James' Electro Tonic Pearls. Rs. 2-4 per bot. of 40 Pearls, by V. P. P. fee.

Anglo-Indian Drug & Chemical Co.
Juma Musjid, BOMBAY.

VILCASSIM BROS.

TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

Are now showing a complete and new stock of Woollen, Silk and cotton Suitings, Collars, Ties, Silk and Lisle thresd socks, infact everything required for Gentlemen's outfitting.

Inspection Invited,
Prices strictly moderate.

MACHINERY

For Sale

Lathes, Complete, 8,' 10,' 12'.
Drilling Machines, Large and Small
Milling Machines, Self Feed.
Planing Machine 7' × 1½'
Oil Engines, 4, 10, 12, 18 B, H. P.
Pumps, Steam, Certrifugal, Piston; ire, Hand, Hot Air Pump, etc.
Stone Crusher 8 Tons.
Steam Engines and Boilers.
Wood Working Machines, etc., etc.

M. H. Dinshaw & Co.,
Green Street, Fort,
P. B. 448 BOMBAY.

BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION!

If you are not quite satisfied that your skin is quite as soft and fine as it ought to be, just try a tablet of **Mikado** Soap, then only will you see the superiority of this Soap over others.

The most popular Scent much appreciated by society ladies is **Mikado Scent** which smells lovely for a week when once applied.

Sole Agents for India :—

The Indo-British Trading Corporation,
65, Apollo Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.
Agents wanted in unrepresented parts.

FAVOURITE

Because
FAITHFUL
The Star

SEALING WAX
Please ask your Stationer for it.
Sole Agents :
N. Lallubhai & Co.,
13, Tamarind Land, Fort, BOMBAY

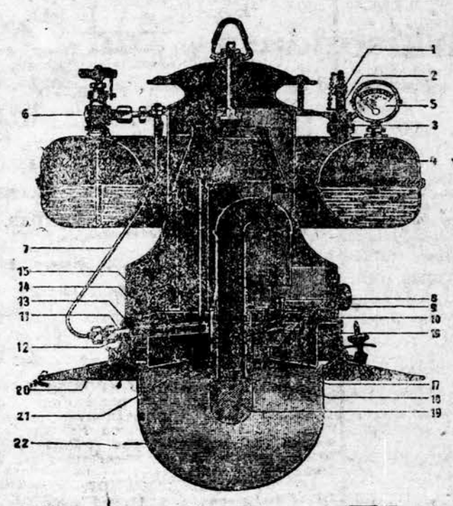
THE
Eastern Electric Light & Power Co.

Empire Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 595 (Established 1891) Telegrams "EASTLIGHT"

FURUKAWA WIRES — SUPERIOR MAKE

Sole Agents for
"STIGLER'S" LIFTS.
Five "STIGLER" Make Electric PASSENGER and GOODS LIFTS working at
TAJ MAHAL HOTEL
Since 1900.
"FURUKAWA" Wires Tested and approved by Leading Firms.
Manufactured in accordance with the Standard of the British Cable Makers' Association.
We always keep large stocks of above "Furukawa" Wires.
ALSO PUMPS, MOTORS, FANS A.C. & D.C., ETC., ETC., ETC.
Estimates and Particulars sent on application.

Just Arrived from Berlin
A large stock of
PETROLEUM LAMPS



300 and 600 Candle Power
ALSO
We have imported all sorts of
ENGLISH ELECTRICAL ACCESSORIES

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

The Globe Electric Co.,
332, GRANT ROAD.
Cable Address: "GLOBECO" BOMBAY.

PARIPAN
LACQUER ENAMEL

THE MORE YOU WASH IT THE BETTER IT BECOMES.

The Paripan Process of Painting has been used througout India both for Inside and Outside work for some years past. Its chief characteristics are **Durability, Beauty of Finish** and **Resistance to the trying Climatic Conditions.**
The modern house is not complete in its furnishing and appointments if Paripan is absent. No Landlord or Tenant realizes how easily and cheaply property is maintained in a new and spotless condition unless he has experience of Paripan.
House cleaning and the removal of grease, finger marks and dirt from the paint work and doors are processes never keenly songht after. Paripan reduces their unpleasantness to vanishing point.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR TO—
The Sole Agents in WESTERN INDIA :
SHALEBHOY TYEBJEE & SONS.
20, Bank Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
A.N.H.

Collars in All Sizes.

Varieties to Select
Assorted Styles
From Rs. 8 per Dozen.

Twill Shirts for Office use Rs. 2/4 each.
Zephyr Shirts for occasional use Rs. 4/2 each.

Our Popular Shirts

The Shanghavi Stores,
Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

ENSIGN CARBURETOR

MEANS

PETROL ECONOMY

New's the Motorist's Oppotunity

SAVING 50 % PETROL GRANTEED

BY THE ENSIGN CARBURETOR

All sizes available. Prices and particulars on application

Sole Agents :—

M. M. H. J. M. CHOTANI,
(Hardware Depot.)
DONTAD STREET, KHADAK,
BOMBAY.

A REWARD OF RS. 1,000.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED SALAMMISRI MURABBA

King of Tonics
REGISTERED.

Direction around tin.

The SALAMMISRI is obtained from KABUL and KHANDHAR in AFGHANISTAN with several other valuable medicines and contains no poisonous ingredients.

It is quite untouched by hand. Any religious custom will not be defaced by using it.

The best remedy for Nervous Debility, Anaemia, Loss of Memory, Constipation, etc. It keeps the body in perfec thealth and highly developes the Muscular System. One tin in most cases gives perceptible relief and 3 tins a complete and permanent oure.

Many certificates from all parts of the world have been voluntarily awarded, copies of which can be had free on application. I say that Rs. 1,000 Reward, will be given to any one who proves that the Certificates are not genuine. One may get the reward even through a Court of Law if he is refused the same on proving it.

Beware of Imitations. Carefully note the Trade Mark while purchasing the MURABBA through our Agency or by V. P. P. Price per tin of 15 tolas Rs. 2.

On account of the increase of rates on parcels the postage on 1 tin is As. 8, and on 2 & 3 tins As. 12

AGENTS WANTED ALL OVER.
Tel. Address "Misri." BANGALORE,

Apply to:—**D. MANNALAL.**
DELHI DOCTOR.
Salammisri Murabba Pharmacy, BANGALORE CITY.

Do YOU Pelmanise?

Have you ever properly realised the fact that in your brain you possess the finest money-making machine in the world?

There is practically no limit to the income-earning powers of the mind when (is keyed up to the highest pitch of efficiency of which it is capable.

By training your mind to greater efficiency you can put yourself in the way of earning twice, three times, four times the amount you make at present.

In every profession, business, and occupation there is a demand for men and women with scientifically trained minds.

Over 500,000 men and women have already been trained to greater efficiency by the famous Pelman System which develops just those qualities of Concentration, Memory, Initiative, Ideation, Self-Confidence, and Administrative Power which are in the greatest demand to-day.

THE PELMANOMETER

Over 100,000 British and Dominion Officers and Men have studied the Course, including 150 Admirals and Generals.

By training your mind on the Pelman System you etter work (and better paid work) with infinitely less effort.

A Course of Pelman Training is the finest of all mental exercises. It develops your mind as physical training develops your muscles. It is most fascinating to follow and takes up very little time. It is taught by post and can be followed anywhere.

Write to-day to—

The Pelman Institute
B. 17 CHAMPANEY SEA FACE, BOMBAY.

The General Engineering & Stores Supply Agency

201-203, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY

Telegrams "STOREHOUSE." Telephone No. 9

Shipchandlers. contractors & hardware merchants.
Ready stock of mills, gins and Factory requisites
Immediate delivary of beltings, Jointings Champion forges, Anvils, Circular saws, picks, bolts & nuts etc etc.
Sole Agents for Lenox hack saw blades, band saws and belting.
Special attention paid to upcountry orders.

Cut Me Out

and send me with your name and address to HEALTH HOME, (D. 11), SAMTA, BENGAL. I will bring you FREE literature under PLAIN cover for the rational HOME TREATMENT of all forms of debility and nervous breakdown Etc.

KATOI

STICKS

Destroys Mosquictos Rs. 1-2 per box,
JAPAN INSECT POWDER CO;
Princess St., BOMBAY

MOHINI

Rs. 100

Will be rewarded if proved that the PERFUME is not lasting for 4 days.

PERFUMING PERFUMES

Price Rs. 2, 0-12-0, 0-8-0
Mohini Agency, JUMA MASJID BOMBAY

U

Can buy all kinds of Patent Medicines Drugs, Ampoules and Syrings of Messrs. Park, Davis,' Burroughs Wellcomes, Burgoyne Burbidges' Mulfords' and Dr. Lo Zambeletti's, etc. etc.

AT

PERRY & Co.,

Chemists, and Druggists,
Grant Road, Tram Terminus.

GOLWALA FORT MATRICULATION CLASS

Opposite Fire-brigade.

Guarantee passing in Mathematics at the Matriculation.

Fees returned in case of failure.

DISTRIBUTORS OF
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Locks and Hardware
FOR INDENTS APPLY TO
REPRESENTATIVES
Jamshed & Jehangir Cama,
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BOMBAY.

SAVARESSES SANTAL CAPSULES

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND THEM.
Of all Chemists. Made in London.

CULTURED TAILORS

FOR CUSTOMERS OF
CULTURED TASTE.
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Member of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES—9 lbs. nett for Rs. 5 all charges included, by V. P. parcel post. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Punjab.

STANDARD TYPE RITING CO. sells and Repairs Typewriters of any make. Eureka, Tagger, & Caribonum Carbons & Ribbons Stocked. Price List free. Trial order solicited. 259/261, Hornby Road, Opp. Cox & Co., Fort.

GENTLEMAN! Vexations may spoil your reputation. Vices may injure your feelings Hopeless debt may declare you insolvent, Dearth of profession mar your prospects; but care not for any of these sudden changes, provided you carry a VENUS POLICY. Admission forms and rules sent free on Application! Premiums Rs. 2 and 1 for 1st and 2nd Class respectively: H. HANSLUX, Esq., President, The Venus Provident Insurance Society 74 Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. 51

FOX TYPEWRITERS—Standard and Portable Models. Let us demonstrate you these Lightest touch typewriters in the world. Sole Agents: THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate Street Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 4869.

EDUCATIONAL.

ALEXANDRA COMMERCIAL COLLEGE—Students for London Chamber of Commerce Examinations, 1921, will be admitted till 5th September, 1920, only. Apply principal, opt. Whiteaways. 4590

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Export training in General Commercial, Specialised Accountancy, and Banking Subjects. Prospectus on Application 80, Esplanade Road. 4593

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A CUSTOMS CLERK by a European Firms, must be acquainted with Gujrati and English Language. Apply Box No. 1046, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4596

WANTED—Gujarati UNDER-GRADUATES. Apply personally to the SUPERINTENDENT, New English School, C. P. Tank Road, Girgaum. 4501

WANTED—An expert Engineer for the management of 750 B. H. P. Diesel Oil Engine at Ahmedabad. Those having practical experience of Diesel Engines only need apply to Box No. 1043, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4587

WANTED—A competent ACCOUNTS CLERK and a LEDGER-KEEPER for a first class Hotel in Bombay. Apply immediately stating terms with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1040, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4577

WANTED IMMEDIATELY One qualified HINDU VETERINARY GRADUATE in the moffusil starting salary Rs. 75—5—150 with free quarters. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1029, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4640

WANTED.—PARSI SALESMAN for Hardware, Bunder Goods, Stationery and Chemical lines, one having previous thorough experience need only apply with testimonials to K. HOMI & Co., No. 2, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 4537

WANTED—An LL. B. plucked in Scelitor's examination and not intending to appear next year, to work in a Solicitor's office. Handsome salary to a really capable man. Apply stating terms to Box No. 1009 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4441

WANTED—A PROFESSOR of English for Dyal Singh College, Lahore on Salary Rs. 150-8-02-250 with benefit of Provident Fund. Apply to SUNDAR DAS SURI, Honorary College Secretary, Dyal Singh College Trust Society, Lahore 4526

WANTED—Municipal and P. W. D. OFFICERS to know that we keep a complete stock of their line, and up to date information, quotations and estimates given free; immediately on receipt of letters. Please note our address WESTERN ENGINEERING AND TRADING CO., Kandewadi, Girgaum, Bombay. 4471

WANTED—A LADY GRADUATE for the Principalship of the Maharani Burdwan Girls' High School Lahore. Starting salary Rs. 130 with future prospects and benefit of the Provident Fund. Apply with testimonials to GOPALCHAND, B.A., LL.B., Vakil High Court, Lahore. 4463

WANTED.—A SUPERINTENDENT and SECRETARY for the Agri-Horticultural Society of Burma, Rangoon with Botanical experience and a knowledge of accounts work, on a salary of Rs. 400 per mensem, with a residence, free of rent and taxes, and 3½ per cent. commission on monthly sale of flowers, plants seeds and orchids. Apply to SECRETARY of above Society, Rangoon, Burma, with copies of testimonials, stating age, qualifications and experience. The selected candidate will be on probation for six months before being made permanent under agreement. 4557

SITUATIONS WANTED

A MUSLIM B.A., (Alig.) knowing English Arabic, Mathematics, Science, Persian and Urdu wants two to three hours' TUITION and one hours CORRESPONDENCE. Apply Box No. 1015, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4474

WANTED.

WANTED—Secondhand TYPEWRITERS of any make. Apply with price particulars to R. T. RAYANIA & Co., Hill Road, Bandra. 4584

WANTED—RING FRAMES new or slightly used. Apply with particulars to Box No. 1045, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4595

WANTED.—AGENTS in Bombay for well-established Indian Life Assurance Company. Liberal terms to deserving men. Please apply giving particulars of past experience to Box No. 1030, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4543

WANTED in decent locality an upper floor or separate flat entirely, (no subtenancy), of two or three rooms, one kitchen one bath room and closet, with electric lights: Handsome rent. Apply with particulars Box No. 1042 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4583

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—FORD TOURING CAR, bought three months ago, brand new, owner leaving Bombay, Car in first class condition, can be seen by appointment Apply Box No. 1036, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4569

FOR SALE—A good SOUND SAFE by a good maker. Apply Box No. 1044, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4591

FOR SALE—One slightly used BUICK CAR and one Brand new NASH CAR. Apply Box No. 1045, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4592

READY D. Stewart New Finisher, 31in. and 23in. by 24in. Compound side by side engine, 20. H. P. Crude Oil Engine, 1in. Hydraulic tubes, 1 to 30 H. P. Electric Motors, Hand Fire Pumps. DREWET CHOWNA, Church Street. 4588

FOR SALE—Two TWIST RING FRAMES by Samuel Brooks 1867. Each 212 spindless 2.5/8in. gauge, 1.5/8in. ring, 5in. lift fitted with separators, top rollers lever weight. The whole machine is in thorough working and at present working. One new Grinding Machine for Grinding Napping rollers. Apply Box No. 1035, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle.." 4564

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—

	Rs.
Yost No. 10, thoroughly renovated	90
Remington 2, Rs. 90, Policy Size	100
Remington 7, 2 Colours, latest	110
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, like new	160
Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 180, 200	210
Remington 10, Brief, Rs. 200, 11 Brief	255
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, as new	

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Secondhand, 3 Bowl CALENDER in working order. Can be seen at SASSOON and ALLIANCE SILK MILL CO., LTD., Victoria Road. Offers to Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., Ltd., Forbes Street, Bombay. 4444

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having any claim or account against the estate of late Capatin P. Byramji, I.M.S., must submit such claims with vouchers before 21st September, 1920. After this date, no claim will be entertained.

PRESIDENT, Committee of Adjustment,
Indian Station Hospital, Quetta.
4547

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that The Office of The TOOLSIDAS TEJPAL MILLS, Ltd., is REMOVED from "Samuel Street Mandvi" to 72, APPOLLO STREET, Fort, Bombay.

P. P. TOOLSIDAS TEJPAL & Co.,
MANACKLAL UJAMSHI,
Secretaries and Agents.
72, Appollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 4542

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

ISSUE OF 7,00,000 SECOND PREFERENCE SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH AT PAR.

FIRST CALL.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the Directors of this Company held here on the 5th August, 1920 a call of Rs. 15 per share on Second Preference Shares of the Company was made, and it was determined that such call should be paid to the Company's Agents at the Registered Office, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay on the 20th September, 1920 and that from such date interest at the rate of nine per cent. per annum will be charged until payment.

The payments in respect of this call will only be accepted if the amount paid covers the call due on all the shares registered against Shareholder's names on 21st August, 1920.

All remittances must be made payable in Bombay free of charge.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 23rd August, 1920 to 8th September 1920 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
Tata Sons Limited, Agent,
R. D. TATA,
Director.
Navsari Buildings, Fort,
Bombay, 5th August, 1920. 4612

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WE have this day admitted Mr. JAMNADAS DAYALJEE MEHTA, as a partner in our firm.

PITAMBER & CO.,
Freight-Brokers.
17, Elphinstone Circle,
Bombay, 1st September, 1920. 4588

THE AKOTE COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Registered office of the above Company is REMOVED from 329, Mint Road, Fort, Bombay to 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay from the 1st instant.

V. J. VARDE & Co.,
Agents.
4555

WANTED.

TWO PAID TRAVELLING AGENTS for the Punjab, having life insurance experience or those who can guarantee business and also agents on commission basis.

(2) A Manager for our Fire Insurance Department. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to

GOWARDHANDASS CO.,
4608 Chamberlain Rd., Lahore.

GEO GAHAGAN & CO., LD.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd day of September, 1920, to the 14th day of September 1920, both days inclusive.

For Geo. Gahagan & Co. Ltd.,
S. GAHAGAN & Co.,
4607 Agents.

NOTICE.

WANTED—A well-qualified LADY DOCTOR for State General Hospital Baroda. Furnished quarters. Private practice allowed. Pay Rs. 250—50—1—300—50—3—500. Higher terms, salary rising to a maximum of Rs. 750 with a larger sphere of duties would be entertained in the case of very highly qualified applicants. Apply with copies of testimonials giving two references and stating clearly parentage (Indian, pure European or Anglo-Indian), age, whether single, married or widow, place of Education, and previous appointments, to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Baroda State. 4606

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between the undersigned GHOTALAL HARKISHANDAS SHAH and HENRY BENJAMIN WADDINGTON, in the business carried on by them as Managing Agents of the Phoenix Taxi and Transport Service Company Limited, at 315 Hornby Road, Fort, under the style or firm of Shaw Waddington and Co., has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent, as from the date hereof, so far as concerns the said Henry Benjamin Waddington, who retired from the said firm. All debts due to and owing by the said late firm will be received and paid respectively by the undersigned, who will continue to carry on the said business under the style or firm of Shaw and Co.

Dated this 1st day of September, 1920.

C. H. SHAH.
4586

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Ad-Interin Dividend of Rs. 250 (Two hundred and fifty) only per Share (of Rs. 1,000 paid-up and free of Income-Tax) for the half year ended 30th June 1920, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 20th September, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 369, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. to those Shareholders whose names stand in the Register of Shareholders on the 11th September, on production of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 13th to MONDAY, the 27th September, 1920, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
For The Manockjee Petit Mfg. Co. Ltd.,
D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 31st August, 1920. 4602

A WARNING.

"ANCHOR" BRAND FLOUR.

IT has been brought to our notice that some of the flour mills, outside Bombay, and some flour merchants are using our "ANCHOR" trade mark for passing their quality of flour, as being our production, which is known as the best in the Indian market. The Anchor trade mark is our sole and exclusive property secured to us by registration and we have to give this notice that if this our trade mark is infringed or pirated or imitated or otherwise used on bags which contain flour of bran, which is not produced at our Wallace Flour Mill, by any person or persons, such person or persons will be prosecuted for infringement of our rights.

VISSANJI SONS & Co.,
Proprietors,
The Wallace Flour Mill Co.
4604

CANADA TO INDIA AND JAVA PORTS.

direct monthly service from Canada to India and Java has been inaugurated by Messrs. Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Co. Ltd. Steamers will sail from Montreal to Port Said, Port Sudan, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore, Batavia and other Java ports, as inducement offers.

Cargo will also be taken by transhipment for Karachi, Madras and Calcutta.

Rate of eight well be about the same as is charged from New York.

The first steamer of the Line s.s. "Katun is expected ready to load in Montreal about July 15th 1920. For further information apply cent per annum.

Messrs. W & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay.
23rd June 1920.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

A GLANCE OVER THE FOLLOWING WILL OBLIGE

"Inestimable Boon to Customers"

"Free Sewing & Tailoring."

In these hard times of pressing dearness every article has grown considerably dear; and sewing and tailoring is no exception, so much so that poor or rich, all find it difficult to get a good stock of clothes sewn. Owing to this and yielding to strong persistence of several of our friends we have devised a scheme, by which, a man holding our Company's coupon worth Rs. 25 only can get as many clothes as he likes sewn out of cloth purchased from our shop, the coupon holding good for one full year. We have at great cost and trouble engaged brisk and expert tailors and cutters for the benefit of our honoured gentlemen customers. We have herewith published the scheme and rules and Regulations of the coupon as well as form of application, to which we draw the earneest attention of our kind customers. We earnestly hope our generous customers will support this scheme heartily.

Application Form for Yearly Coupon.

No.....

To

Harkisondas Ramji, Esquire.

Managing Director:

L. L. Harkisondass and Company, Limited.

(Registered under the Indian Companies Act 1913).

BOMBAY.

SIR,

I here with send a sum of Rs. 5 being the deposit money for a coupon for Rs. 25 each which you are going to issue and I hereby agree to pay the balance of Rs. 20 on or before the 2nd day of October 1920, and I hereby agree to abide by the rules, regulations and bye-laws framed by you in connection with the said coupon. If I fail to pay the above balance on the due date you can forfeit my coupon and the deposit money paid by me.

Usual Signature.....
Occupation .....
Address.....
Full Name .....
Date.....1920.

No.

PROVISIONAL RECEIPT.

BOMBAY, 1920.

Received from Mr.....
the sum of Rs. 5 being the deposit money for one Coupon for Rs. 25 to be issued in his name.

Rs. 5-0-0.

This Receipt may be preserved and can be exchanged for a Coupon when ready.

The Coupon will be issued subject to the Company's Bye-laws & Regulations.

1. The purchaser of the Coupon is not at liberty to sell, transfer or give gratis his coupon to anybody. It is only useful to him and to nobody else.
2. The Company will not give the benefit of the Coupon to anybody except the gentleman on whose name the same is issued.
3. The owner of the Coupon will be required to come over and give his full measurement for his clothes within a week from the date of issue of the Coupon at the Company's shop at Sandhurst Road.
4. Free sewing charges will only be allowed on the cloth purchased by the Coupon holder from this Company.
5. The above cloth will be sold to the Coupon holder by the Company at a reasonable rate of profit on the cost price which, if desired by the Coupon holder, will be shewn to him before purchasing the cloth.
6. Any Coupon holder offending or acting against the bye-laws and regulations of the Company will be liable to a penalty to an extent of the forfeiture of his Coupon.
7. The Company reserves to itself the right to issue or not issue Coupon to any gentleman.
8. The Company reserves to itself the right to add, to alter, or amend the above Bye-laws and Regulations from time to time when necessary.

Note.—Application forms for Coupons can be had from the following places:—

1. Messrs. L. L. Harkisondas & Co., Ltd., Vandravan Mansion, Sandhurst Road, and Lalsing Building, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.
2. Mr. Pirojshaw Dhanjibhai Bhavnagar, c/o Messrs. Pirojshaw Bejanji & Co., Vithal Sayana Building, Lohar Chawl, Crawford Market, Bombay.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

THE SHANKAR VEDANTA PRIZE OF SWAMI SHREE MADUSUDANANAND SARASWATI OF MATAR (GUZRAT).

THE SHANKAR VEDANTA PRIZE of Swami Shree Madhusudananand Saraswati of Matar of the value of Rs. 150 will be awarded to a graduate of not more than five years' standing of the Benares Hindu University on "The Mayavada of Shankaracharya."

The essay must be sent in by post to the Registrar of the Benares Hindu University on or before the 1st January, 1921, in a sealed and registered cover; each essay is to have some motto prefixed and to be accompanied by a paper sealed up with the same motto outside, which paper is to enclose another, folded up having the candidate's name and full address. No part of an essay should contain the name of a candidate.

The prize shall not be awarded unless the judges pronounce an essay worthy of it.

SHYAM SUNDER SHARMA, M. A.
Registrar in Ch...
Hindu Universit...
4525

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the erection of a Generating ... Yeravda Power House, Yer... Plans may be seen at the offi... signed and copies of the forms ... ed on application.

Sealed tenders must be ... office of the Electrical En... ment by 12 o'clock noon on ... 1920.

The Chief Engineer, Ro... P. W. D., does not bind h... lowest or any tender.

ELECTRICAL ENGINE...
Ridg...
4524

NOTICE.

WANTED—A FAST TYPIST for the office of the Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport (Embarkation) Bombay, pay according to qualifications. The appointment is temporary.

Intending candidates should apply in person to the undersigned at No. 3 shed, Alexandra Docks, with original testimonials, if any, in their possession

The selected candidate will have to sign the necessary agreement form for temporary employees in the S. and T. Corps.

Ladies cannot be appointed.

J. M. MATTHEWS,
Captain,
for Assistant-Director of S. and T. (Emb.)
Bombay.
4548

NOTICE.

WANTED.—A qualified SANITARY INSPECTOR, well versed in English and Gujarati correspondence on a monthly salary of Rs. 75 by 20 horse allowance. Preference will be given to a man who has double qualifications, i.e., who has passed an Examination of Hospital Assistant and of a Sanitary Surveyors' class in Bombay. Apply to the undersigned before 20th September, ... with testimonials.

...nicipal Office,
...gam, 24th August, 1920.
(Sd.) CHHPTALAL S. SHAH,
President.
Viramgam Municipality.

...ANTED.

...,600 square yards of ... immediate building ... within about five ...bay. Freehold only ... need apply to Box ..."Bombay Chronicle." 4476

WANTED.

A HINDU Civil Judge for the Banswara State on Rs. 150 per month. Applicant must either be a pensioned Judicial Officer of British Government or an LL. B. (Legal practitioner) with practical experience of not less than five years. Apply sharp to the DIWAN DARBAR, Banswara, with copies of testimonials stating age, caste and residence.

MITHANLAL,
Diwan,
Banswara State.
4546

FOR SALE AT AJMER.

TWO decent, comfortable highly commodious houses in Diggi Bazar Road side, five minutes walk to Durgah and Railway Station. One with water connection. Best opportunity for Mahomedan pilgrims. For particulars apply to:—

B,
c/o J. L. MATHUR,
Goods Section,
4409 Audit Office, Ajmer.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. SHIAVAX C. CAMBATA & CO., have been appointed sole selling Agents for the Bombay Presidency and Punjab for the coal mined by the following Companies:—

Central Pench Coal Co., Ltd.,
Pench Consolidated Coal Co., Ltd.,
Pench River Coal Co., Ltd.,
Pench Valley Coal Co., Ltd.,
Upper Pench Coal Co., Ltd.,

Such coal will in future be sold under the Trade Description of "Shaw's Pench Coal" and can only be obtained through Messrs. C. C. Cambata and Co., 321 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay or their Sub-agents.

SHAW WALLACE & CO.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE FRAMJEE PETIT SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Ad Interim Dividend of Rs. 100 (Rupees one hundred only) per share (free of Income-Tax) for the half year ended 30th June 1920, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 20th September 1920, at the Registered Office of the Compay, No. 359, Hornby Road Fort, Bombay, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. to those Shareholders whose names stand in the Register of Shareholders on the 11th September, 1920, on production of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 13th to MONDAY, the 27th September 1920, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
For The Framjee Petit Spg. and Mfg. Co., Ltd.,
D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 31st August, 1920.

4603

LEGAL NOTICES.S

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MEMAN VALLI MAHAMAD GUNNY, of Andheri, Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to sell free from all incumbrances, the below-mentioned property, to my client.

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest, property, claim or demand, in, to, upon or in respect of the said property or any portion thereof by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, inheritance, lease lien, mortgage; maintenance, possession, sale, share, trust; wahiwat or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office in "Godavari Building" at Andheri, District Thana, within 14 days from the date hereor, otherwise, the sale will be completed at the expiration of that period, without reference to any such clair or claims, and the same, if any will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate in the village of Gundoli near Andheri, Taluka Salsette, Registration Sub-District of Bandra, District Thana, and entered in the Books of Revenue and the Record of Rights of Mogra as under:—

Entry No. 17C, Survey No. 4, Pot No. 0 Falni No. 1; Acres 0 Gunthas 14. Assessment Re 0-12-0.; and all which land is bounded as follows: that is on or towards the North by the land of Memon Abdul Karim Maman, and on or towards the East, South and West by the land of Francis Fernandes.

Dated this 30th day of August 1920.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL, LL.B.,
Vakil, High Court.

4598

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MEMON ABDUL KARIM MAMAD, of Andheri, Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to sell, free from all incumbrances, the below-mentioned property, to my client.

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest property, claim or demand in, to, upon or in respect of the said property or any portion thereof by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange; gift, inheritance, lease, lien, mortgage, maintenance, possession, sale, share, trust, wahiwat or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office in "Godavari Building" Andheri, District Thana, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiration of that period, without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate on the village of Mogra near Andheri, Taluka Salsette, Registration Sub-District of Bandra, District Thana, and entered in the Books of Revenue and the Record of Rights of Mogra as under:—

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot. No.	Falrino.	Acr	Gun.	Assessment. Rs.	a.	p
20 D	46	0	2	1	0	0	14	9
330 D	47	0	2	0	4	0	1	6

and all which land is bounded as follows; that is on or towards the North partly by the land of Mukund Sadashiv Patil and partly by the land of Amir Shakkar, on or towards the West partly by the land of Mukund Sadashiv Patil and partly by the land of Amir Shakkar, on or towards the South by the land of Francis Fernandes, and on or towards the East by the land of Bhaidas Dharsey and Pranlal Nagardas.

Dated this 30th day of August 1920.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL, LL.B.,
Vakil, High Court.

4599

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that FRAMJI COWASJI BENNETT, PHEROSHA HORMUSJI ICHAPORIA and KAIKHASRU COWASJI CONTRACTOR, the executors of the last Will and Testament of the late Cowasji Cursetji Contractor, have contracted to sell to the purchaser who is our client the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim or interest therein or in or to any part thereof, either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

—All those six several pieces or parcels of Port Trust leasehold land or ground, situate on the Elphinstone Land Estate, on the south side of Thana Street, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement in all 7,527 square yards or thereabouts, be the same more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3186, with 20 godowns or buildings contiguous with one another and a shed or building erected and standing thereon and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under A Ward No. 4452, Street No. 146, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by Frere Road, on or towards the West by Argyle Road, on or towards the North by the Thana Street and on or towards the South partly by the property of Khimji Jeewa and partly by the property of Cowasji Sorabji Batliwalla, and which said 20 godowns and shed are in the occupation of several tenants of the Vendors.

Dated this 31st day of August, 1920.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4585

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. SHRIDHAR WAMAN DESHPANDE and RAMCHANDRA SHRIDHAR DESHPANDE of Nasik, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell to our client Mr. NARAYANDAS THAKERSBY MOOLJI, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant the undermentioned property:—All persons having or claiming any estate title, interest, claim, or demand, in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, charge, mortgage, sale, gift, lien, lease trust, or otherwise, howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 1, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay and to the Chief Officer of the Municipality of Nasik, within 14 days from the date hereof at the expiration of which period the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim or claims, if any, which shall then be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being in Panchavati at Nasik in the Registration Sub-District of Nasik, in the District of Nasik, containing by admeasurement 400 square yards or thereabouts i.e., East West 112 ft. long and South North 34 ft. broad and registered in the books of Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 5712 and in the Books of Nasik Municipality under No. 4491 Rama's Street, Nasik and bounded as follows:—

On or towards the East by a Public Road, on or towards the West by Gulli and beyond that by Assur Virji's Dharamsalla on or towards the North by Dhondi Sabaji Gowli's house and on or towards the South by Public Road and are now occupied by the Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 30th day of August, 1920.

SOONDERDAS & CO.,
Attorney's for the Purchaser.

4553

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RAHIM BHOY PEERBHOY FAIZULLABHOY PEERBHOY alias HOOSANALLY PEERBHOY YUSUFALLI MAHOMED HUSEN PEERBHOY and GULAMALLI MAHOMED HUSEN PEERBHOY have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale mortgage, transfer lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell, Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the East side of Temker Street, in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 100 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 3033 New No. 9958, Old Survey No. 2/2329, and New Survey No. 3782 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 119 and Street No. 107 and which said premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by Temker Street aforesaid, on or towards the North by the house formerly of Amir Basir but now that of Zoolekhabai widow and on or towards the South by the house formerly of Gulamally Bin Comerally Sarang and now that of Gulam Saheb Moortker Engineer.

Dated this 30th day of August, 1920.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADON,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4585

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. MAHOMED HUSSEIN ESSOOFALLY and ABDULLABHOY ESSOOFALLY, both of Bombay, Bora Mahomedan Inhabitants, doing business in partnership in the name and style of Mahomed Hussein Abdullabhai & Co., have contracted to sell to Cassum Devji of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, the undermentioned property belonging to the said partnership and the said Cassum Devji has contracted to sell the same to our client Mr. Devji Kanji, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant Any person having any claim in, to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, charge gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing the undersigned at their office at No. 50, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold Inami land or ground situate at 12 Government Gate Road, Parel, known as Justice Palace and being a portion of the property known as "Park Field" in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay such portion, containing by admeasurement 1,125 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less situate at Government Gate Road and the whole or such piece of land inclusive of the piece intended to be hereby demised is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 68 New No. 14321, Old Survey No. N and New Survey No. 1/2494 and which se portion is bounded as follows:—That is Government Gate Road aforesaid, on wards the East by the land belongin Lessor Tribhuvandas Varjivandas and F, on the plan annexed denture of Lease dated 9th day o on or towards the North by t the Trustees of the late Hormusji Wadia known as and on or towards the Sou passage and beyond that longing to Kharsedji Nu which said premises ar lector of Municipal R F Ward No. 1052. (1B and which are now tenants of the said Abdullabhai.

Dated this 28th d

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai CHAGBAI, widow of Rusnid Mahomed Gulam Husein Ismail, ISMAL VIREDINA and AHMED ABDULLA, the Executors of the Last Will and Testament of the late Rushid Mahomed of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having claim into or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, charge, gift, trust, inharitence, maintenance, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim, if any, and the same will be considered as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land partly of perpetual Fazendari tenure and partly of the Quit and Ground rent tenure (the present Fazendars of the Fazandari portions thereof are the Trustees of the confraternity of St. Francis of Assissi, attached to the Cathedral of N. S. De. Esperanca Bombay) together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Charni Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (312-12) Three hundred and twelve decimal point twelve square yards or thereabouts whereof the portion which is of the Quit and ground rent tenure is registered in the books of the Collectors of land revenue under Old No. 2628, 2629, 2631, 2632, New No. A. 3/9642, Old survey No. 841 and New survey No. 2C/7384 and the whole of which said land is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under D Ward 1898 (1D) and Street No. 1 (D) and is bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by Charni Road aforesaid on or towards the West by the Property of Dinshaw Cowasji Pandole, on or towards the North by the property of Rustomji and Cowashaw Sorabji Powalla and on or towards the South by the property of Jehangir Makanji Contractor.

Dated this 28th day of August, 1920.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4550

NOTICE,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that VAZIR HAJI, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, has agreed to sell to our client the property hereinafter mentioned.

All persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground situate, lying and being at Lamington Road, on the Agripada Estate of the Bombay Improvement Trust (being plot No. 128 thereon), in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 800 (eight hundred) square yards of thereabouts and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 3525 part of together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house known as the big bungalow standing thereon, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 4185 (7), Street No. 72F, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the land belonging to the Sunderdas Mills and Co., on or towards the South by the property of the Vendor, on towards the East by the said Lamington R and on or towards the West by a pass and which said premises are now in the o pation of the tenants of the Vendor.

WADIA GHANDY & Co.,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.

123, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, 31st August, 1920.

4609

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

SALE OF SHARES IN INDUSTRIAL CONCERNS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 2nd September, 1920, at 3 p.m., (S.T.) at their Sale Rooms the shares in the following concerns:—

50 The Union Bank of India, 23 Anglo-India and S. N. Co., Ltd., 45 Industrial and Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd., 50 Industrial and Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd., 50 National Cement Mfg. Co., Ltd., 10 National Cement Mfg. Co., Ltd., Moola Oil Co. Ltd., 20 Oriental Navigation Co., Ltd., 10 Malbar Forest and Rubber Co., 20, Bombay Malabar Forest Produce Co., 20, Krishna Weaving Mills Ltd 5 Asian Commercial Assurance Co., 2 Gaekwar Industrial Co., Ltd.

SALE THIS DAY AT 2-30 P.M., (S.T.) SALE BY ORDER OF THE CONTROLLER (SALES) BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., [illegible] order of the Controller (Sales) Board [illegible]ries and Munitions sell by Public [illegible]HIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 1st [illegible] 1920, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) at the [illegible]i Stores Depot, Hajee Bunder, [illegible]rge lot of miscellaneous goods con[illegible]mbulance carriages, Steel bars, [illegible]le trees, Grease boxes, Linch Pins, [illegible]ains, Pontoons carts, Trolley [illegible]ulance stretcher carriage covers [illegible]eds axle Stretcher frames and [illegible]ers, Brackets, Plates, bolts and [illegible]and other sundry articles. [illegible]n be inspected at the above [illegible]ot before the time of sale. [illegible] of the goods can be obtained [illegible] (Sales) at his office at New [illegible]allard Pier or of the under[illegible]er cent. will be required at [illegible]ing the lot to the buyer [illegible]ll be paid and the goods [illegible]tteen days from the day [illegible]ions will be declared at

[illegible] COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

[illegible]r, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LARGE BUNGALOW WITHOUT HOUSES VERY RICH FURNITURE, ELECTRIC LIGHT, DYNAMO, ETC., BUND ROAD, IN THE CIVIL LINES AT POONA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Sheriff Dewjee Canjee and Dawoodbhai Nency, the executors of the last Will and Testament of Dawoodbhai Fazalbhai, deceased, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 12th instant at 5 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises the following very valuable bungalow with very rich furniture, electric light, dynamo, etc.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, bungalows No. 23, Bund Garden Road and other premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Bund Road in the Civil Lines in Poona, the Registration Sub-District of Haveli, Zilla Poona, containing by admeasurement 4 bighas or one lac thirty thousand five hundred square feet or thereabouts, and which said piece or parcel of land bears Survey No. 24, and which said bungalow and premises are assessed under No. 133, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Bund Road, on or towards the West by Kajiputti land and by property formerly belonging to Moses Senks and since to Mundi Krishna Ayub Mudiar, on or towards the North by the property belonging to Mahomed Sidick and Dhanjisha Jamsetji and beyond it by the road leading to the Boat Club and on or towards the South by the property of Madie Krishna Ayob together with the furniture, crockery, glassware, motor engine dynamo and fittings and other articles lying in the said bungalow and premises under sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st September, 1920.

AUCTION SALE OF EAST AFRICAN WASTE COTTON SLIGHTLY DAMAGED.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 2nd September, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Nichol Godown No. I, behind Fort Press, Colaba, on account of the concerned.

Ex. S. S. "UMFULL"

153 Full pressed bales East African Waste Cotton, slightly damaged.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 grey Arab horse aged, quiet in saddle.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 1st September, 1920.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

(AUCTION SALE OF V[illegible] VALUABLE PROPERTY SITUATE[illegible] KANDAWADI WITHOUT THE FOR[illegible] OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Raghavaya Nagindas and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Fretz Schleicher the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Bai Gangabai widow of Kashinath Moroba Mantri, in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagee by an indenture of mortgage dated the 1st day of August, 1917, and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the said mortgagee the other part, Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell the undermentioned valuable property on Wednesday the 8th day of September 1920 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of Pension and Tax tenure together with the Messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the North side of Kandawadi Lane without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 130 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Paul Antonio Francises Ferreira on or towards the South by the Kandawadi Lane on or towards the Fort by a passage of part called Niglowri and on or towards the West by the property of Bal Mangesh Wagle which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Reveue under old No. 20 New No. B/136 old Survey No. 550 and New Survey No. 3/7745 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 860 and Street No. 1 and are now in the occupation of the Mortgagor and her tenants.

Fort further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Raghawaya Nagindas and Co. Attorneys for the Mortgagee at No. 40 Medows St. Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st Sept., 1920.

MESSRS. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE.

Under the kind instruction received from the Officer incharge Divisional Clothing Depot, Kirkee, Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJI, Government Auctioneer, will hold a public auction at Clothing Depot, Kirkee Arsenal on THURSDAY, 2nd September, 1920.

A large quantity of woolen and cotton Army clothing, blankets, greatcoats, shirts, towels, trousers, coats, pyjamas, mosquitos curtain, ammunation boots suttrangees, jerseys putties mittens warm, socks, razais, and etc.

Conditions of sale will be read over on the spot.

Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE,
Government Auctioneer.

Bombay, 31st August, 1920.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS
NO. 85, HUMMUM STREET, FORT
Telephone No. 4669.

AUCTION SALE OF 15 CASES CALVERT'S No. 5 CARBOLIC 4 PER CENT. SOAP.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY the 2nd September 1920 at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Messrs. S. Johnson and Co. of Princess Street, Bombay the following goods landed ex. s. s. "City of Bombay"

15 cases each 72 Dozen Calvert's No. 5 Carbolic 4 per cent. soap.

A Deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st Sept., 1920

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 931

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF THE CORRUGATED SHEDS SITUATED AT BELVEDERE ROAD, MAZGAON.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors for Maruti Bhiwaji Pawar and Sivaram Bhiwaji Pawar the Mortgagees, and on account and risk of mortgagors Moltubchand Abdul Rehman Bawa and Mahomed Ibrahim, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 1st September 1920 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises, the undermentioned corrugated sheds standing on the Municipal leasehold ground.

Corrugated sheds situated at Belvedere Road, Mazgaon.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or plot of leasehold land situate at Belvedere Road, admeasuring 17,880 square feet, bearing New Survey No. 2/3601, obtained from the G. I. P. Railway Company for the term of 3 years, commencing from May 1919, at the monthly rent of Rs. 250-5-2 per month, with the sheds, etc., of the corrugated iron sheets, erected thereon and standing on the said land and bounded on the East partly by leasehold land of Fakirji Rustomji and partly of Mahitab Chand, West by Belveder Road, North by the hill land and South by Wadi Bunder Road which premises are now in the possession of the mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co. Solicitors or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st September, 1920.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

NOTICE.

The Auction Sale, which was advertised to take place to-day at Aboree by order of the Controller (sales) Board of Industries and Munitions, will not be conducted by us.

MEHTA, & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st September 1920.

MESSRS. RICHARD AND READYMONEY.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS 41, ESPLANADE ROAD.
41, Esplanade Road, Fort.

Will sell by public auction at their show room No. 41 Esplanade Road next to D. macropoco to-day at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.). Furniture brokery, silverware. Jewellery etc., property is on view.

RICHARD & READYMONEY,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 1st September, 1920.

IMPORTERS

OF ALL SORTS OF TYPEWRITERS AND ASSESSORIES.

Rebuilt Remington and Oliver Typewriters are offered to the Public at a reduced price to make room for Februory shipment. A trill solicited.

Mangaldas Dayabhai & Coy.

72, Apollo Street, Fort.
BOMBAY.

Jugmohandas Rugnathdas and Company.

GOLDSMITHS AND JEWELLERS,

249-53, Shaik Memon Street, BOMBAY.
Telegraphic Address: "SONACHANDI."
Telephone No. 949.

Full value of gold refunded always at market rate on return of article bought of us.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT!

THE SECOND WEEK

Elmo the Fearless

(Further 6 Reels—6,000 feet.)

You must see this exhilarating masterserial *to-day*. See Elmo tear the trap from its earthinbedded fastening. See him perform a hundred other titanic feats of strength. It will stir your sluggish blood to fever-heat, then make it run icecold in your veins! See it *to-day*! To-morrow may be too late!!

"Elmo the Fearless"

COLOSSUS OF THE SCREEN

The Programme is supplemented by a 2-reel drama, featuring,

Eddie Polo

in a totally new adventure as Cyclone Smith,

CINEMA PRECIOUS

(Grant Road Tram Terminus.)

Five Shows To-day and To-morrow at 3-30, 5-30, 7, 8-45, 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

AMUSEMENTS.

MADAN THEATRES, Ld.

ATTRACTIONS.

THE EMPIRE

Daily at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

"PANTHEA"

"PANTHEA"

with

NORMA TALMADGE

in the Leading role.

THE EMPRES

Daily at 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p.m.

A BLACKTON PRODUCTION

Supplied by

The House of Pathe:

"My Husband's Other Wife"

THE EXCELSIOR

Daily at 6-30 p.m.

The Thrilling French Serial.

"The Four Shadows"

MAKE IT A POINT
With Your Self to see

SAI RANDHRI

The brilliant MAHARASTRA production in Five Parts,
during this Week
at

THE MAJESTIC

Do not miss the rare opportunity to see

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS
(SPECIAL SESSION)
1918.

SEE the late lamented
LOKMANYA TILAK
in the Procession

NEXT WEEK

Another Crilliant
Indian Masterpiece
SHREE KRISHNA SUDAMA.
Four Performences Daily
at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

JUST THREE DAYS

more and he will be gone!

The Man of Mystery, Might and Misfortune

"THE SON OF THE NIGHT"

will leave Bombay Saturday next. You admire him for his Virtues. You love him for his Fidelity. you adore him for his Valour.

THE FINAL INSTALMENT

of this Powerful Eclair Serial is intensely engrossing in its Pathos and Interest.

West-end Cinema

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

Nightly: 5-30, 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S. T.)

BE ON THE QUI VIVE!

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers

will release their tremendously powerful Cyclone Serial

"Lightening Bryce"

A regular thunderbolt of o Serial Screen Novel.

STARTING 11TH SEPTEMBER NEXT

at the newly decorated and enlarged

Globe Cinema

(Sandhurst Road)

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.

Every Day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Last three nights of the popular pictture bill.

"When Bearcat Went Dry."

It is a thrilling story of moonshiners, mountain feusists, Officers of law, of love and romance, youth and old age so cleverly intermingled as to provide an entertainment of rare value.

A Delightful Entertainment !!

Prices :—Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2 each.)

(Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each).

Commencing
SATURDAY NEXT SEPTEMBER
at 9-30
EDGAR WARWICK
presents
The Warwick Comedy Coy.
In a Repertoire of London recent successes.
SATURDAY NEXT
The recent St. James' Theatre Success.
"Uncle Ned"
By
Douglas Murray.
NORMAN CANNON as "UNCLE NED."

MONDAY 6th September
Horrace Annesley Vachell's Brillant play
"THE CASE OF LADY CAMBER"
From the Savoy Theatre.

TUESDAY 7th September
That Uproarious Farce
"ELIZA COMES TO STAY."
By H. V. Esmond
From the Comeday Theatre.

WEDNESDAY 8th September
Hubert Henry Davies Latest Success
"CAPTAIN DREW ON LEAVE."
From the Savoy Theatre.

THURSDAY 9th September
Oscar Wild's Satirical Masterpiece
"A WOMAN OF NO IMPORTANCE."

FRIDAY 10th September
H. V. Esmond's Delightful Comedy
"THE LAW DIVINE."
From Wyndham's Theatre.

Prices Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, & 1.
PLAN AT S. ROSE & Co.

YET ANOTHER EYE-OPENER !

A splendid sensational Drama-the screen interpretation of

WILKIE COLLINS'

"A WOMAN IN WHITE"

MAE MURRAY IN THE TWIN PAWNS

The story of two Twin Sisters and a Villain.

Starting next Saturday 4th September, at the popular Picture Rendezvous of the Bombay Society.

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road)

AMUSEMENTS.

MADAN THEATRES, LD. ATTRACTIONS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Every Evening at 9-30 p.m., MATINEE SUN. & WED. at 5-30 p.m.

H. B. Waring Company,

In a Powerful Repertoire of FAMOUS PLAYS.

TO-DAY MATINEE at 5-30 p. m. Sharp.

"Mr. PIM PASSES BY."

A Comedy by A. A. Milne.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.

The Thrilling Detective Story by Sherlock Holmes.

"The Speckled Band."

" Charles Quartermaine as " Sherlock Holmes."

Plans at ROSE and Company, upto 6 p.m, This EVENING'S MATINEE plan at the Theatre after 4 p.m. Plan for TO-NIGHT'S ATTRACTIONS at the Theatre after 7 p m. Seates booked by Telephone No. 288 must be taken up at 9 p.m. sharp.

K. D. & Brothers.

MALE AND FEMALE

A Film of wonderful originality, grandeur, outspokenness and Thrilling Suspense.

The Great Spectacle that Bombay will be raving about.

STARTING 10th September.

A Million Dollar Super Production

Specially billed for

THE PATETI WEEK !

A PICTURE THAT'LL STARTLE YOU !

IMAGINE ! A group of men and women, suddenly flung on a desert isle, Master and man, mistress and maid—now only males and females.

Birth, wealth, trappings, vanished. A new life, calling to a test of worth, where those who are strong lead, and those who are weak, follow.

Such is this great story. Ranging from the splendid home of an English earl to savage scenes in a tropical jungle, from nice conventions of the cultured elite to uncontrolled passions of ancient Babylon.

An epic of love and struggle, vital in theme, stupendous in conceptions, amazingly dramatic, beautiful beyond words.

Starting Friday 10th September to Friday 17th September—both days inclusive.

Fate seized them—a snobbish family of British blue-bloods. Cast them on an island where the voice of the world was lost. Tumbled them, lord and butler, lady and scullery maid, into a common mass of males and females. Laughed at their former glories, their former handicaps. Pointed to an untamed jungle, ruled only by wild beasts. and said: "Now we shall see who rules."

Then the butler, because he was a MAN, became a king ; and the great lady who once disdained him, SERVED, loved him—fought with a slavey for his kiss !

One day a ship ! Rescue ! Home ! The old world and its old ways. Its pride, conventions shallow distinctions. Did the true love, the true leadership, of the wilds hold then ? Come and see.

A romance that searches deep into human hearts. A picture, poignant, powerful, tremendous in its scope, superb in its artistry—destined to rank as a thrilling climax to "Old Wives for New," "Don't Change Your Husband," "For Better, For Worse," "Till I Come Back to You," and all the other great De Mille achievements.

You'll never forget "Male and Female !"

A Select Grand Show !

The Rendezvous of Bombay Society.

WEST-END CINEMA

The Palatial Picture Mahal of Bombay.

AMUSEMENNS.

PLEASE NOTE— The Palatial Globe Cinema will be ready for our Patrons on Saturday next 4th September, after having been completely overhauled, venovated, repainted enlarged and improved.

MARK OUR GALA OPENING NIGHT !
SATURDAY, 4th SEPTEMBER ! !

A Picture that dazzles fancy, bewilders your senses.

Keep wide awake ! It is something sublimely Great.

The most Daring Film You ever have seen !

A grand and unique Film taken on the bed of the deep deep Ocean.

Genuine Photography of the desperate life and death tussle with a monster Devil Fish.

The picture that makes you jump out of your seat !

A SUBMARINE PHOTOPLAY OF RARE GRANDEUR !

"GIRL OF THE SEA."

The Story of a Bewitching Sea Nymph who loved a Man !!

A LIVING PICTURE THAT STAGGERS IMAGINATION !

Commencing Saturday 4th September

You'll follow HER every action with breathless suspense !

You'll admire HER Courage and Daring !

You'll love HER for HER beauty and grace.

Here's a stupendous, pulsating Drama of the DEEP !

Here's the most nerve-ripping battle ever staged with a real Octopus.

THE GIRL OF THE SEA
AT THE
GLOBE CINEMA

In commemoration of the auspicious occasion of this splendid Picture Mahal having come under their management and sole control

Messrs. K. D. & Brothers.

have decided to invite *ALL BOMBAY* to the First and Opening Show on Saturday at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) without charging anything for admission.

You are welcome to come and enjoy the Complimentary show—but please take note—

FIRST COME—FIRST SERVED !

Four Shows on Saturday ; 5-30 ; 7-30 ; 9 ; and 10-30 p.m. (S T.)

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE of BOMBAY.

Ruth Roland
in
"THE ADVENTURES OF RUTH"

A Serial crammed with high heart interest, Romantic adventure and enthralling speed.

SEE THE SECRET OF THE

13 Mysterious Keys.

PATHE GAZETTE — PATHE REVIEW

Time 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. Daily

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 31.

S S Ekaterinoslav, Mackinnon, Suez.
S S Orna, Moxon, Bassein.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

S S Shini Maru, Kanaka, Kobe etc.
S S Saraswati, Cassam, Calicut etc.
S S West Calera, Miller, New York.
S S Gablonz, Huber, Trieste.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Hwasin for Bussrah etc.
Steamer Patricia for Liverpool etc.

S S Ekaterinoslav :—The steamer Ekaterinoslav, 6581 tons, Captain A H Mackinnon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Suez, with troops.

S S Orna :—The B I S N Co's steamer Orna, 2396 tons, Captain W Moxon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bassein, with a cargo of timber and rice.

S S Shini Maru :—The N Y K steamer Shini Maru, 2316 tons, Captain K Konaka, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Kobe, etc., with a general cargo.

S S Saraswati :—The R E Collin's steamer Saraswati, 72 tons, Captain E Cassam, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Calicut, etc., with a general cargo.

S S West Calera :—The Shaw Wallace Co's steamer West Calera, 3557 tons, Captain J H Miller, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for New York, with a general cargo.

S S Gablonz :—The Lloyd Thiestino Co's steamer Gablonz, 4443 tons, Captain E Huber, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Trieste, etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

The N Y K steamer Tenshin Maru left Hongkong for Singapore (Westward bound) on the 28th instant.

The N Y K steamer Hakodate Maru (Eastward bound) arrived at Colombo on the 29th instant.

BOMBAY DOCK

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce announce that Monday, 30th August, 1920, was a full weather working day for vessels in the Prince's, Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

EXPORT.

Aug. 31.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind for London :—40 cwts khissmiss, 30 cwts kurdu seed, Manchand Valchand ; 22 cwts dry ginger, A Vasunji ; 39 bales lamb skins, Ari Sion Yahudioff ; 4 bales woollen carpets, L and F Barraclough and Co ; 250 cwts khissmiss, M Jafferbhoy ; 20 cases cassia powder, 20 cwts arecanuts, K Nussurwan ; 10 cwts ginger, M Jafferbhoy ; 30 cases cinnamon leaf oil, Cox's Shipping Agency.

S S City of London for Liverpool :—250 bales cotton waste, Chaturbhuj Paroj and Co ; 12 bales wool raw, Baridas Formal ; 53 bales wool raw, Ramnath Harkchand ; 714 bales cotton, 16000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Warturm for Dunkirk :—200 cwts mustard seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Colaba for Antwerp :—110 bales cotton raw, Laiji Naranji and Co ; 8200 cwts rape seed, 163 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 110 bales cotton, Patel Bros ; 470 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Colaba for Hamburg :—50 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros ; 110 bales cotton, Patel Bros ; 464 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Colaba for Ghent :—372 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Gablonz for Trieste :—595 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Gablonz for Venice :—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S West Calera for Turkey in Europe via Smyrna :—428 cwts sugar, Ralli Bros.

S S West Calera for Barcelona :—6 bales cotton F P, Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co.

S S Masirah for Antwerp :—330 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.

S S Masirah for Hull :—20000 cwts cotton seed, L and F Barraclough and Co Ltd ; 11000 cwts linseed, 2000 cwts castor seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Capri for Genoa :—482 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Shini Maru for Yokkaichi :—200 bales cotton, Yokohama Knito Kaisha.

S S Shini Maru for Kobe :—100 bales cotton, Yokohama Knito Kaisha.

IMPORT.

Aug. 31.

S S Kalomo from New York, Agents W and A Graham :—8 cases cotton suspenders, 52 boxes 20 cases clocks, 9 cases automobiles, 4 cases stationery, 500 cases window glass, 3 cases carbon paper, 6 cases cotton hosiery, 1 case writing paper, 31 bales woollens, 274 cases 7 boxes varnish, 3 cases printing ink, 3 bales 23 cases printing paper, 19 cases typewriters, 3 cases perfumery, 2550 bundles copper sheets, 400 cases cigarettes.

S S West Calera from Colombo, Agents Shaw Wallace and Co, Bombay :—20 cases dry goods, 20 cases canned sardines, 35 cases canned asparagus, 2 cases canned salmon, 10 cases canned peaches, 10 cases canned pears, 24 cases canned pear peaches, 6 carates 44 cases water wheel parts, 1 case books, 1 bundle carpets, 7 cases chewing gum, 140 drums bleaching powder.

S S Parvati from Badagara, Agents British India S N Co :—789 bags copra, 511 bags cocoanute.

THE NOEL INSTITUTE OF PHYSICAL CULTURE,

READYMONEY BUILDING,
Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

TESTIMONIAL.
True Copy.

"Belle Ville,"
Malabar Hill,
Bombay, 2nd February, 19..

Dear Mr. Noel,

Its just four months since I last took up your course of physical training and I am glad to say I have benefitted immensely by it.

I could first lift up only 80 pounds, but now I can jerk up 175 pounds with ease.

All my muscles have been individually developed and I would recommend your system to all those in need of strength and a symetrical figure. Thanking you for all the good you have done me.

I Remain,
Yours Sincerely,
(Sd.) S. S. SHAVAKSHA.

My Postal Tuition Course may be taken up for a moderate fee.

WRITE OR CALL TO-DAY.

KASHMIR TWEEDS.

Splendid pure wool materials. Artistic designs and exceptionally low prices. Patterns free. Enjoy these advantages by purchasing direct from

DATT SRINAGAR STORES,
Srinagar, (Kashmir).

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Aug. 27th.

	Bales.
Total Days Sales at Liverpool	8,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..
" " Sales of East Indians	150
" " Imports	..
Mid. American Spot	23.74
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels	67.00
New York 11 a.m. (As known is in Liverpool at closing time) Oct.	23.42
Jan.	26.04
Mar.	25.75
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct.	22.44
Jan.	25.69

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 30th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Months.	To-day's prices.
Aug.	21.91
Sept.	21.56
Oct.	21.12
Nov.	20.65
Dec.	20.45
Jan.	20.16
Feb.	..
Mar.	19.42
April	..
May	19.15
June	..
July	..

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 27th.

Months	To-day's price.
Aug.	21.18
Sept.	20.91
Oct.	20.47
Nov.	20.06
Dec.	19.80
Jan.	19.53
Feb.	19.28
March	19.03
April	18.76
May	18.51
June	18.23
July	18.13

Tone :—Steady.
Manchester Market :—Better falling.
Yarns :—Improved request.

Liverpool, Aug. 30th.

Months.	To-day's price.
Aug.	21.07
Sept.	20.32
Oct.	19.41
Mar.	18.92

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Aug. 28th.

	Bales
Total in Sight	237,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	131,000
East Indian ,, ,,	236,000
American ,, ,,	2,53 ,000
Other ,, ,,	240,000
Total Sales	18,000
East Indian Sales	700
Total Speculation	..
,, Export	..
East Indian Export	..
,, ,, Stock	97,000
,, ,, Forwarded	1,300
,, ,, Actual Export	..
,, ,, Imports	5,000
,, ,, Speculation	22,000
American Afloat	59,000
East Indian Afloat	28,000
Total Afloat	98,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 27th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	8,000
,, Expets to Great Britain	2,000
,, ,, to Continent	Nil
Futures at New York Oct.	23.33
,, ,, Jan.	26.00
,, ,, Mar.	25.72
Tone :—Firm.	
Spot Cotton at New York	33.50
,, ,, Orlean	30.75
Future at New Orleans Oct.	27.25
,, Jan.	25.52
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8 1/2
Demand Bills	3.56.50
Silver Commercial Bars	..
U. S. Mined Refined	93½
Do. Foreign	97½

Bales.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	38,000
Week's Exports to Great Britain	18,000
Week's Exports to France and Continent	9,000
Week's Exports to Japan	Nil
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	699,000
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports	750,000

New York, Aug. 28th

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	6,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	Nil
,, ,, to Continent	Nil
Futures at New York Oct.	23.70
,, ,, Jan.	27.15
,, ,, Mar.	26.50
Tone :—Steady.	
Spot Cotton at New York	34.25
,, ,, Orleans	30.75
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	28.45
,, ,, Jan.	26.50
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8 1/2
Demand Bills	3.56.75
Silver Commercial Bars	..
U. S. Mined Refined	99
Do. Foreign	97

(New York, Aug. 30

Futures at New York Oct.	27
,, ,, ,, Jan.	26.
,, ,, ,, Mar.	24

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Aug. 28th.

Bank 3%	56 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	60 5/8
,, 3 months hence	60 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver :—India selling quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 7 per cent since 15th April 1920.	
Discount Bank Bill 3 m/st.	6 3/4
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/s.	6 15/16
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7 1/8
,, ,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	7 1/2

BISURATED MAGNESIA GIVES QUICK RELIEF FROM INDIGESTION.

When you have eaten too much or too fast, when you feel so full and distended that it's hard breathe, and your heart pounds because of the pressure against it, just take two or three little tablets of *Bisurated* Magnesia with a sip of hot water. You will get relief at once, and the trouble will entirely disappear in a few minutes. What else could give such quick relief from indigestion, gastritis, and dyspepsia caused by the presence of an excess acid in the stomach? Now, when *Bisurated* Magnesia comes into contact with acid, whether in the stomach or elsewhere, there is only one thing that can possibly happen—the acid is neutralised, nullified, counteracted. The component elements of *Bisurated* Magnesia are as violently opposed to acid as are light to dark, heat to cold, death to life. And that is why you obtain relief, and that is also the very potent reason why, if you are suffering from ailments arising from acidity, you should obtain a package of *Bisurated* Tablets from your nearest chemist to-day. Then you can eat a hearty meal composed of foods which previously have disagreed with you in the full knowledge that your sour-stomach troubles are over, and you will soon be able to say to your friends, "You can eat what you like if you take *Bisurated* Magnesia."

Bisurated Magnesia is one best remedies for Indigestion and is also obtainable in powder form.

Bar Gold (per oz.) 115
Interest day to day loans 5 1/2
,, 7 days market loans 5 1/2
Telegraphic Transfers ..
Consols 2½% 46 1/8
Rupee Paper 3½% 54 0/0
Indian Stock 5% Sterling Loans 52 1/4
Government Securities 3 % 45 3/8
Ex. On London at Paris...Francs 51.20

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£7½
Honkong Bank	£11¾
National Bank	£5½

WAR LOANS.

London, Aug. 28th.

Founding Loan 4%	£87½
Victory Bonds 4%	£76½
War Loan 5%	£84 15/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Aug. 28th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lb. Sellers	64
Australian—of the Sellers	66
Wheat Afloat to U. K.	2,475,000

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Perozepore usual Bold Aug.-Sept. Sellers	£32
Rapeseed Yellow Gurrat, 416 lbs ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. Nominal	£32
Rapeseed, Yellow, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Quoted	£32½
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Aug.-Sept Value	£30½
Tone of Rapeseed :—	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Aug.-Sept.	£38½
Tone of Linseed :—No business.	
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plata) Sept.-Oct. Sellers	£35½
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) July-Aug. Quiet	£14
Tonka Rapeseed.—Aug.-Sept. Sellers	£34

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£105
Standard Copper G.M.B	£96½
Copper Brazlers	£105
Yellow Metals	10
Hard Spelter	35½
Corrugated Sheets	53½

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Sept.-Oct. Buyers	70
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Sept.-Oct. Buyers	81
Fine White Java, C & F. Karachi Sept.-Oct Value	61
Tone :—Firm. Without activity	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Oct.-Nov. Sellers	1/9½
Plantation First Latess Crepe Sept.	1/9½
Tone :—Steady.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From Our Corresponden:.)

August 31.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 253 for Fine Oomra September fluctuated between Rs. 253 and Rs. 254, and at 3 p.m. was Rs 253½. The bazaar closed at Rs. 252. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 252, and closed at Rs. 251½.

There has been a moderate demand for ready cotton by exporters and mills. Prices are steady.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Fully Good Bengal	September	181
Fine Oomras	September	251½
Good Southerns	Sept.-Oct.	413

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS 31ST AUG. 1920.

		Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	Sept.	194
Fine M.G. Oomras	Sept.	282
Good M.G. Southerns	Sept./Oct.	464

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Super fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good	Delivery
M.G. Bengal	..	237	212	187	Ready
M.G. Sind-Punjab	..	237	212	187	,,
M.G. Oomra No. 1	325	270	230	..	,,
M.G. Central P No. 1	300	265	225	..	,,
M.G. Central P No. 2	265	220	225	..	,,
M.G. Broach	..	270	230	434	,,
,, Southern No. 5	..	..	..	..	,,
M.G. F. Americans	..	..	..	..	,,
saw G. Dharwar	..	..	..	..	,,

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 31st Aug. 1920.

Cotton	4,723 bales.
Wheat	5,774 Cwts.
Linseed	16,136 ,,
Rape, etc.	6,437 ,,
Gingellyseed	1,499 ,,
Poppyseed	170 ,,
Groundnuts	594 ,,
Castorseed	178 ,,
Rice	5,404 ,,
Myrabollams	Nil
Cottonseed	97,529 ,,
Mowrasseed	1,857 ,,
Gram	7,680 ,,
Juwar	2,301 ,,
Masur	Nil
Barley	2,100 ,,
Bajree	1,191 ,,
Coal	4,707 ,,

Grand Clearance Sale

New Stock of Boots and Shoes

From 1st September 1920 to 30th September 1920, a discount of annas to per Rupee will be allowed.

Rustom Khan & Co.,

Kalbadevi Road, Prag Mahal, BOMBAY.

FRESH STOCK OF STATIONERY.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Press Copy Book, 500 Pages	9	0	0
,, ,, 1000 ,,	17	0	0
Lloyds Balance 8 ozs, 16 tolas	12	0	0
,, ,, 16 ozs, 32 ,,	19	0	0
,, Cali Bell 3 inches	6	0	0
,, ,, 3½ ,,	7	0	0
,, ,, 4 ,,	8	0	0
Lloyd English Ruler 18 Inches	1	4	0
,, ,, 12 ,,	1	0	0
Sequence (Index) Files,	4	0	0
Kolok Carbon Paper, Box	4	0	0
Ladies' Nib (12 Small Boxes)	6	0	0
Bates Numbering Machine	75	0	0
Rapid Binder Files, per doz.	4	8	0
Diana Blue,-Red Pencils, doz.	2	4	0
Bowmen Stencil Inks, 1lb, doz.	12	0	0
Excelsior Pad No. 1 doz.	12	0	0

Samples & Pricelists of other kind of stationery on receipt of a Post Card.

Copper-Plate Engraving & Die-Sinking artistically done.

N. Burjor & Co.

Stationers, Engravers, Rubber Stamp Manufacturers & Direct Importers.

Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road,

Tel. No. 4564 BOMBAY

DAILY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay's 31st Aug. 1920.

American Rates Rulings Liverpool:

Jan—Feb.—Mar.—April.
19.41 19.02
—12 —11
May—June—July—August.
21.07
—11
Sept.—Oct.—Nov.—Dec
20.32
—15

New York—New Orleans:

Jan.	25.15—200
Mar.	24.70—190
Oct.	27.70—280
Dec.	..

Waldas in Marwadi-Bazar growth—May—July.

Broach open F.G.M.G.—close:

Bengal Open	196
Do. Close	..
Oomra Open	243
Do. Close	..

Yesterday's arrival 4772.
Arrival time. 1-9-19 to 31-8-20.

This year	3420510
Last year	2561328
Exports Europe	3408
Other parts	250
Japan	..
China	456

Our opinion. The market has extremely declined owing t a strong decline in American market. The ready market has no demand and rules steadily.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, August 31st.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/16 1/8
Bank Demand	1/16 3/16
Acceptance 3m/s	1/11½
Fcs. Demand	445
American Dollars	396½
Hongkong	232½
Shanghai	331
Japan	156½
Singap	136½

Market Steady.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

August. 31st 1920.

	per Rs:	Rs. as. p.
Davis	No. 10	1 0 0
Saguji	No. 10½	1 0 0
Chirimbai	No. 12½	1 2 6
Saguli	No. 04	0 12 0
Japan	No. 40/1	2 7 0
Do.	No. 42/2	2 7 0
Do.	No. 2/40	2 7 0

METAL.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations

August. 31st 1920.

	per md.	Rs. as. p.
Brass	3/4	80 0 0
Do.	1	80 0 0
Do.	1½	80 0 0
Do.	1¼	81 0 0
Do.	1½	82 0 0
Do.	2	82 0 0

COPPER RATES.

August, 31st 1920.

	per Md.	Rs. as. p.
Copper	3/4	81 0 0
Do	1	83 0 0
Do.	1½	83 0 0
Do.	1¼	83 0 0
Do.	1½	85 0 0
Do.	2	85 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		.. ..
Panchoka Joint		80 0 0
Copper English-Bars		83 0 0
Brass-Bars		80 0 0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds daily Quotations Basis Rates.

Bombay, Aug. 31st 1920, 6 p. m.

Ready	Bazaar Terms: Rs. as. p.	Ball: Delivery. Rs. as. p.
Wheat White, Delhi 70-80	53 0 0	6 8 0
,, ,, Cawnpore 70-80	53 0 0	6 2 0
,, Karachi Bangla	55 0 0	6 3 0
Rapeseed, Brown Kabli	12 8 0	13 4 0
,, ,, Cawnpore	12 8 0	13 4 0
,, Yellow Cawnpore	12 8 0	13 14 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	16 8 0	17 2 0
,, ,, Thin	16 8 0	16 8 0
Teaseed, White 85-15	63 0 0	19 8 0
,, Gular 75-25	63 0 0	17 0 0
,, Gular 50-5	76 0 0	17 0 0
,, Black	63 0 0	13 8 0
Poppyseed, White	16 8 0	17 4 0
Groundnuts	63 0 0	17 8 0
Mowrasseed	7 12 0	8 0 0
Barley	43 0 0	4 15 0
Castorseed	53 0 0	16 .. 0
Cottonseeds	32 0 0	4 15 0

Forward.

	Rs. as. p.
Wheat May	8 12 0
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	0 0 0
Linseed May	16 8 0
Linseed Sept.	17 4 0

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bar Gold Ready Rs. 23/3.
Bar Silver Ready Rs. 106/4.

EXCHANGE.

T T on London 1/10 1/4.
D D on London 1/10 5/16.
3 Mst D/a 1/11 1/8.
D D on Paris Frcs 455.
3 Mst D/a Frcs 515
T T on Japan Rs. 152.
60 D/st D/p Rs. 142.
American Cross Rate S 3.54 1/4.
Paris Cross Rate Frcs 51.20.
London Silver spot D 59-10.
London Silver, forward D Frcs 59-5.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan 81.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1920-22 99.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 77.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent Paper 58-8
4 per cent Municipal Long dated 65.
4 per cent Municipal Short dated 90.
4 per cent Port Trust Long dated 66.
4 per cent Port Trust Short dated 66.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Long dated 65.
5 per cent Municipal Tansa 90.
5 per cent Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

The following are the closing quotations of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

COTTON MILLS.

Ah Advance 2800; Bradbury 850; Colaba Land 2910; Currimbhoy 1290; Ind Malwa 58½; Luxmi Cotton 3550; M Petit 5300; New City 960; Phoenix 1045; Sholapur 15500; Swan 1315; Bombay Cotton 1220; Century 1137½; Coorla 2900; Fazulbhoy 1780; Kastoorchand 2200; Madhowji 4150; Morarji 6100n; Pabani 625; Premier 235; Simplex 882½; Swadeshi 5270; Bombay Dyeing 3480; Central India 5260; Crescent 685; Finlay 1315; Kohinoor 3700; Mathuradas 1225 xr; New Great 995; Pearls 1240; Shapurji 420; Standard 3200; Tata Mill 2375.

RAILWAYS.

Ahd Dholka 104; Con Prov Ry 91; Sialkote 70xd; Ahd Prantij 555; Guzerat Ry 73xd; Sindh Lt Ry 125xd; Amritsar Patti 94; Hoshiarpur 67; Tapti Valley 580.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 870; B Burma N 240, B Flour 2825; Katni Ordy 247½; Tata Iron Defd 872½; Tata Bank 35½; Alcock 825; Bt Burma Pet 16½; B Steam 472½; Katni Defd 1300; Tata Hydro 1045; Scindia Steam 26½; B Burma 730; B Tramway 870; Bundi Cement 44; Tata Iron Ordy 155; Tata Oil 290; B I G Ins As 8 pr.

COLOUR MARKET

The market displayed no activity, owing to the absence of demand. The local mills are no buyers for the present; however there is a fair inquiry from the mofussil. Small transactions are passing. The stock-holders are nervous and genuine purchasers get concession rates. The speculative tendency is no more witnessed in the market as the large consignments are regularly coming. Branded stuffs are fetching higher prices than the stuffs in bulk. The tone of the market can be said to be steady without much business passing.

The quotations are :—
Congo-red (Nizam) Rs. 4 to 4/4/0 per lb.
Congo-red (Bolt) Rs. 3/12/0 per lb.
Congo-red (Pari) Rs. 3/12/0 per lb.
Alizarine 20 per cent (Ger) Rs. 250 per cwt.
Alizarine I.P. Rs. 800 to 900 per drum.
Magenta Crystals (Bolt) Rs. 16 per lb.
Magenta Crystals (Bagicha) Rs. 16 per lb.
Magenta Crystals (Ger) Rs. 20 per lb.
Methyl Violet Rs 7/12/0 per lb
Fast red (Apple) Rs 3 per lb
Fast red (Horse Brand) Rs 12 per lb.
Auramine Rs. 6 to 7 per lb.
Delta Purpurine 5B Rs 12 per lb
Malachite Green Rs. 10 per lb.
Sulpher Black Rs. 1/10/0 to 2/4/0 per lb.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 30.

To-day's market opened steady. There was a small inquiry for coal shares prices of which ruled firm. Jute shares were less active but there was a fair demand for Anglo-India, Howrah and Reliance, this section closing firm. In the miscellaneous section Agra United Mills were in strong demand at the opening but fell away later with profit-taking. Cotton shares were firm Dunbars improving to Rs. 670 Hume Pipes were in inquiry and the price advanced to Rs. 17, this section of the market closed firmer. The following were the closing quotations :—

Coal :—Bukaro and Ramgurh 22-4, New Aessurgarh 35, North Laikdih 10-4, Sutikdih 14, Kasta 5-12 premium.

Jute :—Anglo-India 47½, Auckland 460-8, Century 10-2, Dalhousie 655, Empire 99-8, Fort Gloster 1190 s. 1., Fort William 541, Howrah 60-12, Kamarhatty 1038, Kelvin 1365, Lansdowne 542, Lawrence 930, National 465, Reliance 61-10, Standard 830 and 837-8 s. 1.

Miscellaneous : Agra United Mills 2 prem, Bank of Bengal 1850, Behar Rice 7-12, Bengal Bridge and Bolts 16, Britiannia Biscuits 9-8, Calcutta Industrial Bank 0-10 prem, Central Provinces Cement 10-8, Clive Engineering 11-8, Cawnpore Textile 0-4 discount, Dunbar Cotton 673, Dunbar Cotton (pref) 242, Darjeeling Himalayan Railway (pref) 70, Frank Ross (Calcutta) 12, Hume Pipes 17, Katirkool Oil 17, Indian Iron and Steel (old) 102 s. 1., Indo Burmah Tin 7, Marshall Sons and Co. 11, Madans Theatre 14-4 s. 1., New Savan Sugar 16-4 Pioneer Sugar 19-12, Premier Soap 11, Ryam Sugar 35-8, Somastipore Sugar 18-12 and 18-4 s. 1., Sugar Corporation 2 prem s. 1., Scindia Steam Navigation 1 prem, Tata Industrial Bank 19-8 prem, Tinnevelly Textile 22-8.

Government paper 3½ per cent was quoted at Rs. 59-4 and small lots at Rs. 59-8. War bonds (short loans) 98-8, 1925 at 98-12 and 1928 at 99-4.

Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer closing quotation one shilling ten three eights pence and Demand Bills one shilling ten half pence.

PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT CO., LTD.

In rising to move the adoption of the Directors' Report, the Chairman, Mr. H. H. Sawyer, amongst other things, made the following remarks :—

He pointed out that the rent collections for the period under review had been the largest in the history of the Company owing to the extraordinarily good rates which had been maintained throughout the year for paddy, etc. He also drew attention to the fact that ryots' debts has shown a large reduction this year, viz., Rs. 1,36,000, and that these reductions for the past two years now stood at over Rs. 2½ lacs which must be considered as highly satisfactory.

During the last few months the Directors had authorised experimental fisheries, and had also under consideration the erection of a rice mill upon the estates, which ventures they hoped would increase the earning power of the Company in due course. Looking to the future, the Chairman added, it was difficult to forecast what was likely to happen as so much depended upon the Monsoon which on the east side of India especially was unfortunately at present deficient. With good rains, however, in the near future he hoped that the Company might show as good a result next year as they had the pleasure of reporting during the period under review.

COLOMBO MARKET.

(From our own Correspondent.)

COLOMBO, Aug. 28.

About 450 tons, were offered at yesterday's rubber sale. The prices generally being easier. Prime rubber sheets were sold at from cents 72-75, a drop of 6 cents, off. Inferior qualities were not in such a good remand and registered declines of from 5 to 8 cents. Plain smoked and unsmoked biscuits and sheets were again slightly.

Contract crepes were not keenly sought after, and sold at 79 80 cents. as fall of 8 cents of crepes. and brown. Later crepes were more wanted and remained steady. Clean brown scrap crepes were in demand, and kept very steady. Darker soris were, if anything a shade easier, and black and inferior sorts fully 5 cents easier. Competion for scarp was poor and the prices were about 5 cents. lower on the balance. transactions were done in copra to-day in the fort at a hundred six and half per candy.

Consequent to the proposals of the Director of Industries for the reorganisation of the weaving branch of the Department of Industries and to enable it to stabilize and expand the Department's efforts to demonstrate to the weavers the advantages of improved methods and appliances, Government have sanctioned twelve weaving parties and the necessary staff.

FIRST NUMBER OUT

The Hind Mahila

Editor :—Miss R. E. REUBEN, B.A.
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A MONTHLY ENGLISH MAGAZINE for all earnest women and men of India, devoted to the cause of the welfare of women and children. Among those who have promised contributions are :—

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Prof. V. N. Naik, Bombay.
G. K. DEVDHAR, Esqr., Servants of India Society.
And Others.

1527

THE COTTON MARKET.

A SURVEY.

(From a Correspondent.)

Aug 30.

The present condition of the cotton trade is one of peculiar uneasiness. There are now present various conflicting factors which tend to make its future difficult to foresee with a fair amount of certainty. If the question of mere supply and demand were alone concerned, one can say that the future of cotton trade is very bright. The demand for raw cotton which was very large before the war has increased very much. New trades and industrials require large quantities of cotton and it is feared that the supply may not be equal to the demand. This state of affairs is one for normal times. But now the price of cotton has gone down very low. In fact it has in some places gone down below the cost of production. The Foreign markets have gone down considerably. The political and economic conditions prevailing in many parts of the world prevent any sudden rise in the price of cotton in the near future. The expected large output of cotton in America, Egypt and India has been acting as a bearish factor. The political troubles in America, the economic weakness of the continent and the fears of a general Bank crisis tend to put down the price of cotton. All cannot last very long. The producer of cotton will not produce cotton when he finds the price is very low, in fact below the cost of productions. So there is a hope that prices will again rule higher, at least some time later. But the immediate future is not very encouraging. But if some favourable factors again make their epaearance, cotton may rise in value. At present people are looking with anxious faces to weather reports and to reports of the economnc and political conditions and are ready to believe in any bearish rumour.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

During the early part of the week the American and Liverpool markets showed considerable weakness owing to political uneasiness and financial troubles. Private cables have been received from New York that on any improvement of these factors the market is likely to go up, as the market will rule higher as the quotation of distant futures are below the cost of production and the intrinsic value of cotton world not be below cost of production on revival trade demand.

LOCAL MARKETS.

The Local market during the week has seen fairly large fluctuations and F. G. M. G. Broach after fluctuating constantly was finally settled by the official room rate of Rs. 4 on the 24th inst. The penelty for non-delivery having been fixed at Rs. 25 per candy the bears were brought out to cover their sales and the market on the 25. inst. ruled very excited and the rate Rs. 459 per candy was touched. But subsequently on the issue of a large number of tenders, the rate declined to Rs. 446. Now only Bengal, Oomra and Southern transactions for September delivery are current. The rate of fine Oomra which some days ago was ruling at Rs. 262 declined to Rs. 251 on the 27th owing to benehcial rains in those districts. The New Year delivery transactions are yet begun. A meeting was held on Saturday last to consider it. It was decided not to do new delivery business until the reply to the memorial of the Cotton Trades Association has been considered by the Association. The demand for Ready Cotton continues on a fairly good scale and the Local mills and exporters are buying stapled and class cotton according to their requirements. It seems advisable to dispose of ready cotton taking advantage of every rise in price. Else the market may go down owing to the w of the new crop and the surplas of this yrar's crop. The arrivals into Bombay continue even now. The arrivals into Bombay during this week amount to 20311 bales while the total arrivals from 1st September 1919 amounted to 34,06,006 bales as against 25,33 2 bales for the same period last year, showing an increase of nearly 8½ lakhs of bales this year.

The approximate Ready quotations for the various kinds of cotton are :—
Sind American, Rs. 385/460.
Central Provinces, Rs. 325/340.
Broach, Rs. 250/350.
Westerns Rs. 230/350.
Oomra, Rs. 220/250.
Bengal, Rs 215/260.
Bengal, Rs. 215/260.

The piecegoods markets and yarn market during the week remained easy and did not show an yserious signs of improvement, while the local made piecegoods are marking their way fairly well though with a reduction of about two annas in the rate.

THE KHERI OUTRAGE.

SECOND ASSASSIN ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAINITAL, Aug. 30.

Mr. Wallace, Joint Magistrate, Bareilly, will act as Deputy Commissioner, Kheri, *vice* the late Mr. Willoughby. Mr. Willoughby's second assassin has been arrested. He is also a Mussalman and corroborates the statement of the first murderer.

BRITISH CONGRESS COMMITTEE

RECORD OF WORK FOR 1919.

The British Committee of the Indian National Congress, in their Annual report 1919-1920, say that the year 1919 was, perhaps the most eventful in the history of the British Committee of the Indian National Congress. It was marked by the passage of the Government of India Bill, which the Congress has declared to be inadequate, unsatisfactory and disappointing. Under the Act the Government of India will still be as autocratic as before, and the small measure of responsibility which it purports to give to the Provincial Legislatures is of doubtful value and hedged round with numerous checks and restrictive Conditions, and the claim of the Indian National Congress for full right of self-determination is expressly denied in the preamble of the Act. The British Committee, while determining not to cease efforts to secure extensive amendments in the Bill, proposed that an active propaganda should be undertaken in this country for the early granting of complete self-government within the Empire.

An extensive campaign of meetings was organised throughout the country, and down to the end of the year under review, several meetings were held at were than 26 places all over Great Brotain.

The propaganda was continued throughout and was followed by a series of meetings to protest against the Hunter Report.

Many important publications have been issued in connection with the propaganda work, including the following: Reprint of the evidence given by Messrs. Patel, Rao and Tilak before the Joint Select Committee, preceded by a foreword of Mr. Ben Spoor, M.P., which attracted much attention for the concise and able way in which the claims of India were presented; a Manifesto on the situation in India and the indequacy of the Reform Bill; the Report of the Commissioners appointed by the Punjab Sub-Committee of the Indian National Congress, together with the evidence taken in connection with the outrages in the Punjab; the "Agony of Amritsar"—a very telling pamphlet from the pens of Miss Normanton and Mr. B. G. Horniman, the latter of whom has also published a notable book entitled "Amritsar and our duty to India," through Fisher Unwin. In addition to the above, many thousands of leaflets have been distributed freely to Organisations throughout the country.

Branches of the British Committee of the Indian National Congress have recently been established in Glasgow and Manchester, with the co-operation in those areas of well-known public men and women.

NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

The Statutory Meeting of the New Steam Navigation And Trading Co. Ltd. was held on the 27th inst. in the Registered Office of the Company.

Mr. Hunt, the Chairman of the Board of Directors presided. Addressing the meeting Mr. Hunt said that the directors were not idle for the past 6 months. 15 Negociations for purchasing a steamer were carried on and they were rejected because in some cases very high prices were asked whereas in other cases the steamers offered were not found suitable. The Directors were glad to inform the shareholders that they had lately purchased a very good big steamer at a very favourable rate. The same steamer was offered to the Company at £120,000 in April last whereas it was now obtained at £80,000 only. The Directors were thus able to effect a saving of £40,000 by waiting. Thus a very satisfactory beginning was made. Mr. Hunt advised the shareholders not to hurry in haste and repent a leisure as was seen lately in many cases in Bombay. The Directors have full confidence in their Agents who daily consulted the Chairman and took great trouble in the interest of the Co. Mr Hunt drew the attention of the Shareholders to the Statutory Report and the accounts which showed that the Company was so far run on lines of strictest economy.

Several shareholders then addressed the meeting expressing their satisfaction of what had so far been done. The shareholders present strongly recommended the Directors to send even by force the Agents to London to take charge of the steamer and protect the interests of the Company. The Directors promised to pay their best attention to this request.

The Chairman proposed that the Report and accounts presented to the meeting be adopted and passed. Mr. B. N. Gamadia seconded the proposition and it was carried nemcom.

After the shareholders had once again expressed their thanks and satisfaction for what had so far been done the meeting was dissolved.

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SPORTING NEWS

TO-DAY'S RACES.

SELECTIONS BY "NEMO."

ROUBAIX and POIGNANT are the two fittest candidates in the Trial Plate. QUARRYMAN has not shown any form It looks as if Roubaix will win without opposition.

In the Poona Arab Derby WINNING POST, SHAHZADA, and BENARES are all good stayers, the issue will be decided between this trio very probably.

ANTIC and VALLANCE are meeting on terms and the consensus of opinion is that it will be hard to separate the pair in the Criterion Plate.

The Ist Div. of the Lincoln Plate looks a good thing for GLASS ROCK, TOURNEY and MIRABELLE can be placed.

MOLDAVIA, EAGER TO, BEN GILL are the three fastest horses in the 2nd Div. of the Lincoln Plate, they should monopolise the betting.

TROSTAN, TAGAMOR and MISS ROLLESTONE will be prominent in the Baldoyle Plate. Beware of MIST!

DESERT FLOWER is spoken of very highly in racing circles, for the Dealers' New Plate, DILAWAR and MALTA are two sure places.

STEEL BLUE has his chance in the Poona Country Bred Derby, CUIDON and BETTER LUCK are not out of place.

FIRST MEETING: FIRST DAY.

HORSES LEFT IN.

(From our Racing Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 31.

The following horses left in after the declaration of forfeits at 8-0 a.m. on Tuesday 31st August, 1920:—

(First race starts at 2-45 p.m.

THE BALDOYLE PLATE. Distance about 5 furlongs.

Liberty 9/0, Tagamor 8/9, Miss Rollestone 8/6, Belle Syme 8/5, Billy Bawn 8/5, Trostan 8/4, Necessity 8/3; Mist 8/1, Pourboire 8/0, Fire Finch 7/12, Chauntress 7/6, Firpo 7/6, Lady Cleopatra 7/5; Like Magic 7/4; Murmansk. 7/0.

THE LINCOLN PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance about 5 furlongs.

Polycasta 9-6, Sospeto 9-2; Glass Rock 8-11, Mirabelle 8/8, Buckbean 8/7, Maiden Palm 8/4, Fine Trout 8/4, Isbury Rose 8/3, Nerissa 8/1, Duet 8/0, Tourney 7-12, Mossley 7-10; Pine Box 7/9, Limehouse Lights 7/8 Silk and Scarlet 7/8, Peach Melba 7/6, Ho Ho 7/1.

THE LINCOLN PLATE. (Div II.) Distance 5 furlongs.

Moldavia 9/4, Renette 9/4; Oregon Pine 9/0, Golden Stream 8/10, Balira 8/10, St. Agnes Eve 8/4, King's Head 8/4, Eager To 8/3, Binfield Grove 8/0, Sandra 7/12, Quite Dark 7/12, South Star 7/10, Ben Gill 7/9; Margaret Joyce 7/8, Miss Glad Eyes 7/7, Larry Quin 7/6, Tasty 7/4; Forrard Away 7/4.

THE TRIAL PLATE. Distance 1 mile.

Poignant 9/0, First Flier 9/0, Roubax 9/0, Quarryman 9/0.

THE CRITERION PLATE. Distance 7 furlongs.

Vallance 8/3; Antic 9/3; All Silk 8/3 Bucko 8/2; Cerago 7/11, Eudoxus 7/11

THE POONA C. B. DERBY. Distance 7 furlongs.

Artist's Model 8/11, Toddy 9/0; Cuidon 9/0; Cobbler 9/0; Come On 7/12, Better Luck 9/0, Steel Blue 7/12, Black Top 7/12.

THE POONA ARAB DERBY. Distance 1½ miles.

Asfoor 8/2, Domineer 7/12; Karikata 7/12, Dunbar 8/3, Tipperary 8/2, Chieftain 8/7, Kitchener 7/5; Isonomy 7/1; Doncaster 8/7, Winning Post 8/7, Bahadurjung 8/2, Peshwa 8/3, Paladin 8/3, Benares 8/2, Jawad 8/0, Shahzada 8/7, Compliment 8/2, Brindisi 7/12 Dandaloo 8/3, Dandelion 8/3.

THE DEALERS' NEW PLATE. Distance 1¼ miles.

Latif 8/0, Kusra 8/7, Hero 8/11, Adar 7/7, Dickson 8/7, Kingscraft 7/11, Desert Flower 8/4, Arvil 7/7, Malta 8/11, Andolis 8/10, The General 8/0, Sharaban 7/7, Dilawar 8/7, Dharawell 7/11, Yavar 8/3; Emperor 8/7, Foreigner 8/4.

HANDICAPPING IN POONA RACES,

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Your Racing correspondent had occasion the other day to favourably comment on the Handicapping of Major Findlay. I wonder whether there is any explanation for the following instances of handicapping extraordinary to be observed in the weights for the 1st Day of the Poona Races.

1. On Saturday Sandra is given 9.5 in the II Division of the Parvati Plate but for the 1st September is allotted only 7-12, though others who started and are also entered for Wednesday are not as leniently dealt with.

2. Moldavia 8.2 wins the I Division of the Parvati Plate and Oregon Pine and others with him are again running on Wednesday. From the handicaps it will be seen that Moldavia now gets 9.4 while the others are down 4 lbs. In other words Moldavia is penalised 20lbs. for one win. Surely this is not fair and requires some explanation.

Saturday's Racing showed an utter disregard for the public by the officials only fining the rider of Gold Reef a paltry Rs. 200 when thousands were lost through his failing to weigh in. If inadequate fines for serious offences of this nature are to be countenanced it will always be a simple method for an interested party to meet the fine of a jockey and thereby bring in for a dividend the 4th horse, placed in any race.—Yours, etc.

WIDE AWAKE.

Bombay, Aug. 30.

CRICKET IN C. P.

QUADRANGULAR TOURNAMENT OPENS

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, August 30.

The C. P. Quadrangular cricket tournament commenced to-day. The play commenced under ideal conditions and the ground was all that could be desired. The crowd was estimated at 5,000. The arrangements were on an elaborate scale

The first contest was between the Provinces and the Mahomedans The Provinces scored 142. T. Latham's score 24 was the highest for his side. Messrs. Polah, Pruce, Gowan, Rice were the other players who ran into double figures The Mahomedans collapsed to the Province's bowling. Abdul Razak distinguished himself by contributing an useful 21 for the Mahomedans. Fazlul Kabir, scored 30 for his side. When stumps were drawn for the day the Mahomedan scored stood at 104. The game will continue to-morrow.

Sir Frank Sly was present on the occasion and the success of the show is mainly due to the efforts of Mr. Bright, the enthusiastic Secretary of the tournament.

CRICKET AT BHAVNAGAR.

A cricket match was played between Sir Bhavsinhji Club and the Wadhwan T. G. School at Bhavnagar, resulting in the victory of the former by one innings and 167 runs, on the 21st and 22nd August. Mr. Pujara played well scoring 60. Mr. Devjibhai contributed the same number of runs, and Mr. Munchersha's bowling proved very effective.

MANGALORIAN CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION VS. GOVT. TELEGRAPHS.

On Sunday the 29th August, on the Cross Maidan, a cricket match between the M. C. A. Sporting Club and the Government Telegraphs was played. The M. C. A. made 59 runs, C. Pinto and L. Bunyan contributing 17 and 12 respectively. The Government Telegraphs replied with 55, V. C. Pereira contributing 17 and A. C. R. D'Souza 9.

KATHIAWAR POLITICAL CONFERENCE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In reply to the Kathiawar letter dated the 1st August, we believe it is necessary for us to explain out attitude fully towards the conference contemplated by Mr. Mansukhlal.

The idea of holding a Political Conference was suggested by some of the members of the Sabha in the very beginning of its career. It was even informally discussed, but to make the progress slow but sure, it was considered prudent to postpone it, till the Sabha finished its first year. What we feel now is that Mr. Mansukhlal, sitting in Rajkot, must have been aware of this fact and yet his propoganda for a conference in that very place, ignoring and defying the opinions of the intelligentia, savours of a direct challenge and an insult to that class. Furthermore, the methods adopted by him are entirely autocratic and unconstitutional. This objectionable procedure was the rationale of our letter and we propose to set it out fully in this reply.

Mr. Mansukhlal first issued a leaflet inviting opinions on the subject. Naturally people thought that after a short while an informal meeting would be called and a Provisional committee appointed to frame the rules and to work out the details. No such constitutional body is formed as it ought to be, whenever a public movement is set on foot. On the contrary, he kept the whole business in his own hands and all decisions concerning it have been uptill now taken by him under his signature only, and that too in his private capacity. These decisions are communicated to the people at large in the shape of bulletins as grandiose in style as those of the congress. After the first leaflet was out, he went to Gondal and Jetpur and held meetings there, and then after some time, all of a sudden a telegraphic message was read in the Press that the venue chosen was Rajkot City. That place was chosen by him alone as the seat of the conference. If there be any inner coterie consulted by him, the world never knows of its existence; but his private consultation is no justification for posing before the world as the sole dictator in this matter. Another bulletin came out which dictated the subjects that were and were not to be discussed in the Conference. Then an announcement of an Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition and a letter to all the Dewans came out. The fourth bulletin published in the "Hindustan" of the 4th August comes out as a "firman" to all the people of Kathiawar to join the Conference. We ask your learned correspondent as to what he would think of the ways carried on in this fashion.

The question reduces itself to this. Here a single individual deciding upon a conference, upon its venue, its subject matter and what not and all this being done in his private capacity. Does it not show that he thinks the Conference to be his private property and in his full ownership We most emphatically declare that such a conference has nothing in it but a name, and what is there after all in a name? Such a conference would not be noticed in any civilized country even though its originator may be the greatest man in the world. In the present case it is only Mr. Mansukhlal. We ask your correspondent as a public man whether he can give to such a movement even for a moment. Our protest would have been equally vehement even if it had been any other person..

If your correspondent does not hold an brief for Mr. Mansukhlal as he says, but rather holds a brief for the cause of Kathiawar as is seen from his previous letters, we trust in his next letter he will sound a different note. To say in one breath the Kathiawar possesses intelligentia in no way inferior to that of British India and again in the same breath to ask theat very intelligentia to submit to the dictation of one man, is nothing short of a paradox. We would be very glad to learn from your correspondent whether this conference has for its basis any constitution of rules.

It need hardly be said that the welfare of Kathiawar is next to our heart. We do not want to play the part of obstructionists; but in this instance it is our painful duty to sound a note of objection against his methods which would ultimately harm the cause more than do good to it. We maintain that the conference portends of serious differences opinion if Mr. Mansukhlal is allowed to persist in his present procedure. The advice given by Bacon will not be out of place here; that those who begin with doubt, end in certainty but those who begin with certainty, end always in doubt.—Yours, etc.

PRABHULAL D. SHUKLA.
VANICHAND MORARJI KOTHARI.

Rajkot C. I.
Aug. 14th.

DISCONTENT IN CEYLON.

NON-COOPERATION ADVOCATED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

COLOMBO, Aug. 31.

Non-cooperation in the Reformed Councils is being increasingly advocated by the people. Kaltura citizens assembled in a public meeting yesterday, "strongly urged on the country to refuse to cooperate with the reforms, in such a manner as will best prove the depth and reality of its resentment against them." The recall of the present Governor was also demanded.

Rev. J. S. B. Mendes, writing his impressions of his visit to India, in a local daily, characterises the overcrowding in the third class compartments as a disgrace. He writes: "It is true most of them are poor and ill-clad, but they are our brothers and sisters. This is never tolerated in the West and should not be tolerated in these parts where the normal warmth of the sun is more than one can comfortably endure—not to refer to the other inconveniences of overcrowding."

THE CONGRESS AND NON-COOPERATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The two premier political bodies of India will soon be considering the question of Non-Cooperation. Now the Hon. Mr. Patel has brought with himself two letters of influential Labour leaders containing a modified edict against the adoption of Non-Cooperation. They are, of course, anxious to keep the name of Labour above reproach in their attitude on self-determination. Still the letters do read of something like an indication that should we be taking to non-cooperation we should be losing a considerable party of Labour sympathy.

That is exactly what neither the Congress nor the League ought to consider. If we go by the sympathy of the Labour Party then we have little reason to find fault with the Moderates who go by the sympathy of Mr. Montagu. When we took the help of Labour it was not by any compromise of principles at all. They opened to us the opportunity of reaching the English people direct and we used the opportunity. I do not suggest that we should not value their sympathy which should carry with us the greatest possible weight. But it ought not to weigh with us when we sit to consider how we shall behave for the national uplift. Both Lala Lajpatrai and Mr. Gandhi have appealed to the country on the ground of the elevation of the inner self, of strengthening the inner soul and Dr. Rabindranath Tagore even agrees with them. It is from this point of view, it is because the very vitals of a national existence are being denied to us that the attitude of Non-Cooperation has to be considered. And it behoves our delegates to put completely out of their mind any direct or indirect or suggested or any other kind of mandate—whether that mandate be couched in beguiling soft terms or harsh, and to consider the problem of Non-Cooperation most dispassionately and at the same time resolutely and fearlessly.—Yours, etc.,

P. R. LELE.

MISS EILLEN DAWN.

Miss Eileen Dawn is the business manager of the Warwick Comedy Company and is here making arrangements for the Company's season at the Royal Opera House, which commences on Saturday next with the first

presentation in Bombay of the recent St. James Theatre success "Uncle Ned" by Douglas Murray. The title roll was played in town by that brilliant actor, Mr. Henry Ainley. Uncle Ned is a most charming personality and the whole play is one long ripple of laughter and delicious sentiment. Mr. Norman Cannon will play the title roll here.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 31.

The market to-day has on the whole been quiet. Jute shares were firm, but without any considerable volume of business being put through. There was a fair amount of inquiry for coal prices remaining steady. In the miscellaneous section the chief feature of interest was a strong demand for Hume Pipes the price of which rose steadily to beyond Rs. 18 when profit taking caused a slight easing off in the price. Cotton shares were steady, sugar shares were dull. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Adjai 350 s 1; Bengal 794; Bokaro and Ramgurh 21-14 s 1; Baraboni 16; Burrakur 53; Caledonian 10-10; Sutikdih 14.

Jute:—Alliance 885 and 894-8 s 1; Auckland 467-8 s 1; Empire 100; Gourepore 1438 s 1; Gondalpara 1850; Howrah 68-8; Hooghly (pref) 13; Kamarhatty 1043; Lansdowne 539; Northbrook 101; Reliance 61-4 s 1.

Miscellaneous:—Agra United Mills 12-4, Allahabad Bank (pref) 92 s 1; Bank of Bengal 1900; Bowreah Cotton B (pref) 96, British India Corporation (ord) 13; (def) 21; British India Tobacco 10-4; Britannia Biscuits 9-10; Burmah Finance and Mining 10-4; Calcutta Oil and Cake 14; Central Provinces Cement 10-10, Clive Engineering 11-12 Ex Rights; Chowringhee Property (deb) 85; Calcutta Industrial Bank 0-8 prem, Hume Pipe 17-12; Hatkrkool Oil 17-4; Howrah Oil 32-4; Hosharpur Doab Railway 75; Indian Wood Products 0-4 prem; Kumardhubi Engineering 33-4; Kesoram Cotton 22-8; Karnani Industrial Bank I prem; Madan Theatres 14-14; Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Railway (rebate) 66 s 1; Pioneer Sugar 202; Premier Oil 13-12; Russa Engineering 327 cum rights; Titaghur Paper 487-8 s 1; Dunbar Cotton 665.

Government 3½ per cent was quoted at Rs. 59-4. Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer closing quotations one shilling ten one-fourth pence and Demand Bills one shilling ten three-eighth pence.

THE FIJI TRAGEDY.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S FAILURE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—After all the Government of India have expressed their views about the Fiji Tragedy. Sir George Barnes replying to Mr. Sastri's question regarding the Fiji riots has said: "In view of the very detailed account of the recent rio's given in the despatch of the Governor of Fiji dated the 12th March last, which was published in the Gazette of India of the 17th July, the Government of India do not think that they would be justified in moving the Secretary of State for getting the Colonial Office to appoint a Commission to inquire into the origin of the recent riots and the measures taken to quell them." So the Government of India have concluded that the "very detailed account" given in the despatch of the Governor of Fiji is quite true, but by what logic they have come to this surprising conclusion we are not told. It is so unfortunate the Government has not realised the seriousness of the situation at all. Here are some of the facts and figures about the recent tragedy in Fiji.

ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS.

Cutting telegraph wires—2 men arrested, one committed for trial, one remanded.

Bridge wrecking—27 men arrested and remanded.

Wounding with intent—8 men and 3 women arrested and committed for trial,

Unlawful assembly—9 men arrested and convicted.

Intimidation—1 man arrested and convicted.

Riot—14 men and 3 women arrested and committed for trial.

Riotous behaviour—168 men and 18 women arrested, 128 men and 14 women convicted, 40 men and 4 women cases dismissed. All refused bail.

DEPORTATIONS.

(1) Mr. Manilal, (2) Mrs. Manilal, (3) Harpal Maharaj and (4) Fazil Khan were deported *without any trial.*

Number of the killed and the wounded—One was killed and many were wounded.

Proclamation of Martial Law—A sort of Martial Law was proclaimed according to the Public Safety in Times of Civil Commotion Ordinance. The Government legislated against the Indians moving in groups of more than five or of living of more than seven under a roof. They were deprived of their sticks and it was made penal for them to stir out of their homes without a permit.

Assaults and insults—The number of persons assaulted is very large. Many Indians who dared to come out of their homes were beaten by the constables. Mr. Manilal was assaulted and Mr. George Sachit was beaten.

Houses surrounded by the Military—The military people surrounded the houses of the Indians where the supposed rioters had fled and emptied these houses of all persons without distinction of age or sex. Here is a sentence from the despatch of the Fiji Governor—"The Indians who had been participating in the riot ran into some houses in the neighbourhood. Colonel Golding ordered these houses to be surrounded and caused all found inside to be disarmed and collected in one spot. A party of 175 men and 14 women were marched down to the Police Station under escort."

Alleged atrocities—Mr. Manilal writes "The white special constables entered women's bedrooms at night and who is there to prove cases against them? . . . . Women are beaten and tortured to confess and testify against my wife or me, and men and women are exposed to season and mellow their confessions under the searching rays of the sun and refused water to drink and kept on little or no food. Men are dead or dying—a great many whose trace is lost—a few are lying unattended in the bush, bayonets have passed through the entrails of some and bullets through the bodies of others" Indians who have returned from Fiji have said in their interviews many things about the disgraceful, cowardly and inhuman behaviour of the white soldiers towards the poor Indian women.

Add to these things the arrival of the Warship from Australia, soldiers from New Zealand and the firing of the military on an unarmed Indian crowd and you will realise the seriousness of this second edition of the Amritsar drama.

Evidently the Government of India believes that the 'very detailed account' of the Governor's despatch is as true as any thing for the disappointing and unsatisfactory reply given by Sir George Barnes can have no other meaning. What is more unfortunate than the rest, this unsympathetic reply of the Government of India will spoil altogether the case of the Fiji Indians who had been pressing for a Royal Commission. The Colonial Office has now got a ready-made answer. They will just repeat the words of Sir George Barnes: "In view of the very detailed account of the recent riots given in the despatch of the Governor of Fiji the Colonial Office does not think that it would be justified in appointing a Commission." The Fiji tragedy may be summed up thus: In a Crown Colony hundreds of Indians, men and women, are arrested, insulted and imprisoned, their unarmed crowds are fired upon, their leaders are deported and they have to suffer all sorts of humiliations under a martial law. The Government of India keeps strict silence for six months and then comes out with an amazingly brief reply that they do not feel justified to press for an independent enquiry! It is to be noted that the Viceroy has not said a single word about the Fiji tragedy in his speech! In face of these facts is it not a huge joke to talk of "equal status" within the Empire? The "Leader" was quite right when it wrote in its issue of the 6th June:

"When a Provincial Government in India, with the sanction, or at all events the acquiescence of the Government of India could treat British Indian subjects as was done last year, it would not be surprising if the Government in Fiji felt the less hesitation in copying or improving upon those methods in dealing with mere 'coolies.' And as the Government of India failed last year to exercise its authority in restraining the official excesses in the Punjab we would not be surprised if it has also failed to address enquiries and make representations to Fiji Government on behalf of the Indian labourers."

So the Government of India have failed and failed utterly in their duty towards the Fiji Indians. But why should we blame the Government alone? Have not the people of India also failed in their duty towards their unfortunate countrymen in Fiji?

What have we done for them? A resolution by the Liberal Association? a telegram by the Secretary of the Congress, one meeting in Bombay, a few editorial articles and notes in the "Leader", the "Chronicle", the "Bharatmitra" and some other papers, a question by the Hon. Mr. Sastri in the Council and that is all we have done for our countrymen in Fiji! Not a single Indian leader has taken up their cause in right earnest! Most pathetic are the letters that I have received from the Indians in Fiji. One of my corresponden ts writes: "Will not Mahatma Gandhi take up our cause and get us back from this hell of Fiji?" But Mahatma Gandhi is extremely busy with his Khilafat work and he cannot devote much time to this question.

What shall we do now?

Some non-official member of the Viceroy's Council should put forward a resolution before the Government of India, requesting them to allow a non-official Commission to go to Fiji, and to ask the Colonial Office to inform the Fiji authorities that no obstacle shall be placed in the way of this non-official Commission. If the Government of India "do not think that they would be justified" even in allowing this non-official Commission to proceed to Fiji then? Then we shall know where we stand in the Empire.—Yours, etc.,

EK. BHARTIYA HRIDAYA.

MURDERS OF CHILDREN FOR ORNAMENTS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Having read in your paper of 28th instant about a very horrible murder of a luckless Hindu girl aged 8 years for the sake of her ornaments I beg to say that literally hundreds of Hindu and Mahomedan children of both sexes are murdered in India in various brutal ways for the sake of their ornaments.

Some children have their throats cut like the poor girl referred to above. Others are thrown into wells and drowned. Others are strangled to death. Others have their heads smashed with large stones, etc.

I pray that (1) the Secretary of the Bombay Humanitarian League may publish a leaflet on the subject in English as well as vernaculars for broadcast distribution. (2) Managers of Dramatic companies may kindly introduce in their plays such murder scenes, warning their audiences against the horrible crime (3) Social Service workers may kindly advise people not to put ornaments on their children. (4) Ladies' societies may kindly take up this question of children's welfare in right earnest and thereby earn a multitude of blessings.—Yours, etc.,

LABHSHANKER LAXMIDAS.

Junagad, Aug. 29

A QUERY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall hank you to publish the following in your to-morrow's paper as the matter concerns public interest.

Will any one explain the policy of our leaders when they preach from platforms one thing and in action they can not observe them but on the contrary they act against heir declared policy.

From an amendment in your to-day's edition it appears that Mr. Mavji Govindji is going to speak in favour of cattle preserving and abolition of slaughter-houses in a public meeting, where in the same edition his name appears as a Direcor of a Leathery Tannery Concern. Does he mean to say tanning of hides will be carried on with hides of live cattle?

Will Mr. Mavji Govindji explain his policy to the public. Thanking you in anticipation. —Yours, etc.

DWARKADAS MADHAVJI.

Bombay, Aug. 30.

DEATH BY SLOW STARVATION

The Coroner held an inquest on the body of Mrs. Shakespear alias Seymore, aged about 50, temporarily residing at the Y. W. C. A. Home at Mayo Road

Dr. Arthur Lankester gave evidence that when he saw the deceased on Saturday last she was very much emaciated, suffering from fever and diarrhoea and in his opinion was under the influence of a narcotic. She said she was unhappy and had lost all her money, and had no desire to live. Witness warned her against taking her own life and she promised not to do so. She had evidently been starving herself for a long time. When he saw her on Saturday he was of opinion that she was slowly dying of long continued dysentery and starvation. Death was accelerated by chlorodyne. Witness though she was not of sound mind.

The jury returned a verdict of death from disease and starvation accelerated by the deceased taking chlorodyne whilst mentally deranged.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY

The total mortality in the city of Bombay during week ending 28th August, was 817 17 less than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 43.37. The figures for the corresponding week of 1919 were mortality 1,035 and death-rate 54.94; those for the week during the preceding quinquennium (1915-19) were mortality 669 and death-rate 35.51.

The number of deaths from influenza during the week was 12 and that from diseases of the Respiratory System 310 against 7 and 290 respectively in the preceding week. One notification of Influenzal Pneumonia was received from the Military Hospital during the week. Of the total deaths, 221 were among infants under one year of age. Twenty-three deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who, at the time of their death, had resided for less than ten days in the city.

Cholera caused 7 attacks (including 4 imported cases and 3 deaths.

Smallpox caused 2 attacks and 1 death as in the preceding week.

Plague caused 11 attacks (including 2 imported cases) and 5 deaths.

The number of live births registered in the week was 419 against 420 in the corresponding week of 1919 and 402 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1915-1919).

The "Pioneer" understands that an action for defamation has been instituted in the court of the senior Sub-Judge of Lahore against the Editor and the Trustees of the "Tribune" Lieutenant Hewett of the 37th Dogras in respect of certain statements published in that journal, purporting to describe what occurred at Kachagarhi in July last when a Muhajir was killed. Damages claimed are Rs. 20,00. (A. P.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee.
Poona Races: First Big Meeting.
Mails for Lauernzo Marquis and South Africa per extra s.s. "Umsinja" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo closes at the G. P. O. at 6-30 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports: 5-30 p.m. Marine Lines maidan.
Public meeting of Bombay Women to petition Government for removing sex-bar against women in the Bombay Municipal Act Marwari Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road 4-30 p.m. Dr. (Mrs.) Dosibai J. R. Dadabhoy to preside.

THURSDAY, Sept. 2.

Rev. R. B. Douglas' lantern lecture on "Indian Cave Temples", at the Sir J. J. School of Art, Hornby Road, 6-30 p.m.
Ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation 3.40 p.m.
Public lecture for ladies on "Bombay Seva Sadan" by Miss Engineer at the B. P. Women's Council Office, Mayo Road p.m.

FRIDAY, Sept. 3.

Mr. Joshi's public lecture on "Adult Education", Y.M.C.A., Lamington Road. Hon. Justice Sir C. H. Setalvad to preside.
The mail steamer "Naldera" with outward Mails of August 19 expected to arrive at noon.

RLY. MAIL TIMINGS.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily, standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Bombay. Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail..	17.00	12.00
Calcutta Mail (via Jubulpore)	13.15	21.00
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpore)..	8.00	13.30
Madras Mail..	8.40	21.15
Poona Mail	11.30	14.45
Inter and 3rd Poona Express ..	12.0	14.15
Poona Express	19.40	7.5
Delhi and Lucknow Express.. ..	9.00	21.30

B. B and C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily with effect from Thursday, the 1st July 1920 standard time is given in all cases:—

	Bombay. Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	14. 0	18. 0
*Gujarat Mail	17.10	20.20
Kathiawar Express..	7.45	20.45
Fast Passenger	21.30	7.30

"The Up Gujarat Mail will continue to stop at Grant Road, but the Down Gujarat Mail will not stop there.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

DEATH.

JOSHI—Dr. Lemuel L. Joshi, M.D., B.Sc., D.T.M., Chemical Analyst, Bombay Municipality, passed away at Nasik on Saturday August 28th. Deeply mourned by his relations and a large circle of friends. (British and American papers, please copy).

TELEGRAPHIC NOTIFICATION.

Deferreds are now admitted for British West-Indies, but still suspended for British Guiana.

MATUNGA FREE LIBRARY

The Matunga Association Free Library and Reading Room was visited by 210 residents during the month of August 1920.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The mail steamer Naldera with the outward Mails of the 19th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at noon on Friday.

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE.

The London New York cross rate on the 30th August was 355½.

THANKSGIVING MASS.

The Catholic Bank Employees of Bombay will give a thanksgiving mass in honour of the Sacred Heart of Jesus on Sunday next (5th Sept) at 9 a.m. (S. T.) in the Church of Our Lady of Glory Byculla.

VILE PARLE LITERARY UNION.

Free Commercial Class of the above Union will be conducted from the 1st September 1920, by Mr. M. N. Shukla in the Vile Parle Boys and Girls' A. V. School Hall at 9 p.m. (S. T.) daily. There is no distinction of caste and creed. All can take advantage of it.

CERCLE LITTERAIRE.

M. J. Dutard, Consul for France in Bombay, will perform the ceremony of unveiling the oil-painting portrait of the late Prof. J. E. Davar, late Hon. Secretary of the Cercle and will also distribute prizes to the successful University students at the hall of the Cercle, this evening at 6 p.m.

Y. M. C. A. DEBATING SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the Literary and Debating Society of the Y.M.C.A. (Student Branch) Mr. N. M. Joshi of the Servants of India Society will deliver a public lecture on Friday 3rd September, 1920, on "Adult Education" in the Bowen Memorial Hall, Y.M.C.A. Lamington Road at 6-30 p.m. The Hon. Justice Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad will preside.

A CHARITY PERFORMANCE

In response to the appeal made by the Gokhale Education Society the Balavant Sangit Mandali staged the play "Veer Vidamban" at the Elphinstone Theatre on Saturday last. The theatre was overcrowded with spectators. At the end of the Act, a life-worker of the Society addressed the audience giving them an idea of the grave and critical situation in which the Society has been placed on account of the decision of the High Court ordering it to vocate the premises by the end of February 1921. During the course of his speech he remarked that the workers of the Society are full of hope to overcome the difficulty with the help of the generous and benevolent public. On behalf of the Society he thanked the Company for the troubles it had taken in the interest of the Society and Mr. Kolhatker, the proprietor of the Company, was garlanded

The Company after deducting its expenses donated a sum of Rs. 475 as its contributions towards the Building Fund of the Society.

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310 Burglar Resisting Safes, recently supplied to Government, to replace other makers' safes that had been burgled
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, September, 1, 1920.

THE TASK BEFORE US.

"If the opinions of even such men are to be brushed aside with contempt; if all Indians are to be treated as no better than dumb, driven cattle; if men, whom any other country would delight to honour, are thus made to realise the utter humiliation and helplessness of their position in their own, then all I can say is: "Good-bye to all hope of cooperating in any way with the bureaucracy in the interests of the people!" I can conceive of no greater indictment of British rule than that such a state of things should be possible after a hundred years of that rule!"

G. K. GOKHALE.

"Wait we must: what else can we do? Waiting upon the will of our rulers has been our lot for the last three centuries. We shall certainly wait, but not in meek submission to the will of our rulers as the decree of an inexorable fate, and work out our salvation. Our rulers must recognise the new spirit, born it may be, of the huge blunder of the Partition, vibrating through our hearts, uplifting us to a higher plane of political effort. We are, sirs, no longer Orientals of the old type, content to grovel under the weight of an overmastering fate, but we are Orientals of the new school, enfranchised by English culture and English influences, revivified by the example of China, Japan and last, but not the least, of Persia, and as Orientals of the new school we believe that Nations by themselves are made."

SURENDRANATH BANNERJEA,
at the Calcutta Congress 1906.

The first extract at the head of this article is from the presidential address of Gokhale at the Benares Congress held in 1905. The President of the Benares Congress was referring to the blunder of the partition of Bengal and to those distinguished men who had come forward to agitate against it. Coming from the President of the special session of the Indian National Congress, which is to be held in Calcutta this week, the words of Gokhale will have greater appropriateness and greater truth. For, in India to-day the opinions of her trusted leaders have been and are being brushed aside with contempt—witness the ruthless disregard of public opinion at the time of the passing of the Rowlatt Act and the continuing contempt of that opinion in its demand for justice and guarantees in respect of the Punjab. Indians are being treated as no better than dumb driven cattle, for, to use Rabindranath Tagore's expressive phraseology, "members of a subject race, which has been deprived of its right to carry arms for its own self-protection, are being turned into fighting automatons for the imperialistic aggrandisement of a nation whose possessions are already too burdensome for its moral integrity and physical strength." And who will deny that there are distinguished patriots in India, whom any other country would delight to honour, who are being made to realise the utter humiliation and helplessness of their position in their own, what time they are crying themselves hoarse for justice to their people? Contemplating the situation as it faces us to-day, who, amongst us, can help exclaiming in despair: "Good-bye to all hope of cooperating in any way with the bureaucracy in the interests of the people?" When Gokhale spoke, the country had not half the provocation that is now being forced on it in the triple shape of breach of pledge—so far as the Khilafat question is concerned—and insult and humiliation in respect of the Punjab tragedy. The two-fold wrong of the Khilafat and the Punjab, outraging as it does both religion and honour, the deepest sentiments of men, is, indeed, a wrong which no country and no nation in the history of man have had to suffer. That, however, is not all. Unparalleled also is the utter state of helplessness in which the country finds itself so far as the redress of this wrong is concerned. But the helplessness is only seeming. It is helplessness only when we have regard to the time-honoured methods of constitutional agitation hitherto followed. These methods of agitation are potent only against the mistakes and blunders of a Government not only anxious but capable of adjusting its policy to the general will of the people.

The unparalleled situation which faces us to-day is the creation, as we pointed on a previous occasion, not of properly constituted Government functionaries, but of forces against which the latter are themselves helpless. These are, so far as the Punjab is concerned, the force of militarism—the doctrine of the rule of one nation by another by force—and, so far as the Khilafat question is concerned, the force of economic imperialism which regards Asiatics as hewers of wood and drawers of water for Europe. These two forces were summed up as Prussianism—the evil which the war was fought to exorcise. The war, unfortunately, has not exorcised the evil which has only shifted its geographical location. The evil remains and it is to its challenge that India has been destined to give an effective answer. The task, which faces the sessions of the Indian National Congress and the All-India Muslim League, is a task which is, therefore, international and not domestic. It cannot hence be accomplished by the time-honoured methods of constitutional agitation which have been tried and found wanting. The supreme need of the moment thus is the discovery and use of a new weapon of constitutional agitation that will be an answer to the challenge of the forces of reaction which are seeking to undo the work of the war. That weapon must be such as, by striking the imagination of the peoples of the world, will mobilise their aid in rendering these forces impotent for all time. The answer can only be made in the words of Gokhale: Good-bye to all hope of cooperating in any way with the Government which has inflicted the two-fold wrong. That is now practically the verdict of the whole country. The next question, of course, is: What is the practical shape which this non-cooperation is to assume? As we urged on a previous occasion, whatever the form of non-cooperation the country is asked to adopt, as a result of the joint deliberations of the Congress and the Muslim League, it must satisfy two paramount conditions. It must carry with it the certainty of success and it must not be such as to involve, directly or indirectly, the eruption of violence. It will be successful only if it is conducted by the joint effort of the Hindu and the Muslim. It will avoid violence only if it does not infringe any law of the land, as interpreted by the best constitutional authorities. Considered from this point of view some of the forms indicated in Mr. Gandhi's programme must be rejected. Nor can any course be tactical which may entail, in its actual working, the loss of the ground already gained and the disuse of a weapon which, if properly handled, is likely to prove most effective. The absolute boycott of the Councils will be such a course. The Councils need not be boycotted, but through them the country can express its deliberate attitude of non-cooperation in such a way as to wrest justice from grudging hands. Steps such as the withdrawal of children from schools and the suspension of practice by lawyers seem to us to be a counsel of perfection in the absence of an alternative and adequate organisation of national education and administration of justice. Renunciation of titles is imperative, though it is a question how far people, who have devoted their life's energies and earnings to the acquisition of these baubles which, in the present circumstances of the country, are a veritable badge of shame, will be willing to give them up. But a definite mandate in this respect must be given.

These are the considerations which we [illegible] repeat what w[illegible] occasion, that whate[illegible] Congress and the Leag[illegible] the verdict which the country will be bound to follow—and, we have no doubt, will follow. For whatever the Bannerjeas of to-day may say, "we are no longer Orientals of the old type, content to grovel under the weight of an overmastering fate, but we are Orientals of the new school . ." who have fought the war to make Asia and our country as well as the rest of the world safe for democracy, and "as Orientals of the new school we believe that Nations by themselves are made." We are suffering as no nation has suffered. We are on our trial. We are called upon to make a new experiment in the assertion of our national will. That is our ordeal. It is also our great opportunity to regain that position of a great people to whom great tasks were allotted and by whom great deeds were performed. Shall we miss the opportunity because our hearts are feint, shall we prove ourselves unworthy of a great task? The difficulties ahead of us are indeed enormously formidable. But they are not insuperable. And what if we fail? We shall not lose but gain by the failure, if only our effort has been earnest and adequate—and each one of us has remained captain of his soul. But we will not fail—if the effort is not wanting. We will succeed and be master of the situation and our destiny. For, *nations by themselves are made.*

THE SWEEPERS' STRIKE.

The Municipal Corporation showed a singular lack of wisdom and disregard of the health and well-being of the city in allowing itself to be led by the nose by the Municipal Commissioner in the matter of the sweepers' strike. Here was a strike that could have been settled in two minutes, if the authorities had been alive to their duties. In fact, they should never have allowed the situation to develop into a strike. They should have taken precautions in time and granted an adequate increment to the sweepers whose loyalty and devotion to service have been admitted by the Municipal Commissioner himself. According to Mr. Clayton, they have rendered yeoman services to the city by remaining on duty during the worst days of plague and during the mill-strike. The present strike is no wanton strike and it is entirely due to their intolerable sufferings on account of their grossly inadequate and outrageously low pay. The sweepers may not have been quite constitutional in their ways and methods but the authorities were not ignorant of their grievances. It is the persistent neglect of their just demands that left them with no other alternative but to go on a general strike. The Municipal Commissioner has magnified a plain and simple strike for bread into a revolution one. The heroics of Mr. Clayton do not impress us much. It is ridiculous to suggest that the sweepers want to intimidate the public of Bombay and hold a pistol at their head, like a highway robber, saying "your money or your life." It is an unjust perversion of facts and it is the highly coloured misrepresentation of Mr. Clayton that has for the present influenced the Corporation against the sweepers. Mr. Clayton has made an elaborate attempt to show that the sweepers have no grievance whatsoever and that they have gone deliberately on strike in order to squeeze out more money and he proposes to starve them into submission and employ outsiders in the meanwhile. Till Mr. Clayton wins a victory in his struggle with sweepers for the sake of a "principle," the city should hold its soul in peace, relying on his empty assurance that there is no immediate danger of an epidemic! The public are not at all willing to take any such dangerous risks to satisfy Mr. Clayton's love of a fight for his so-called principle. The Municipal Commissioner would do well to disabuse himself of the idea that the public sympathize with him in his endeavour to break the back of the strike, whatever the Corporation, unrepresentative of the city as it largely is, may say.

Mr. Clayton's analysis of the situation is extremely faulty. Sweepers, man and wife and children, work and their total income is "respectable." Mr. Clayton's idea of a respectable income differs widely from that held by the public; but where did he pick up the idea that the total income of the family should be taken into consideration in fixing the pay of the individual worker? If the children have to work often at the sacrifice of their whole future, it is because of the miserable pay their parents get. It is impossible to follow the logic of Mr. Clayton. Every worker must be paid fair wages. Mr. Clayton boasts that he it was who allowed the sweepers a day off, after six days' work, and 15 days' leave, in a year! These "concessions," ought to have been given to the sweepers long ago. But immediately Mr. Clayton falls into calculations and is anxious to point out that sweepers will now get 67 days' pay during a year, without work. Two months at the rate of Rs. 19 mean Rs. 38. The monthly rate would be more than Rs. 3. The sweepers themselves asked for an allowance of 2 annas per day but Mr. Clayton, the wise mathematician, gave them Rs. 4, one rupee in hard cash and Rs. 3 on paper. Formerly the sweepers had no leave whatsoever and because Mr. Clayton allows them the minimum leave required, they should be supposed to earn Rs. 3 more, though their actual pay is Rs. 19! Formerly British labourers used to work for 12 hours; now they work for 8. Let Mr. Clayton go to them and propose a reduction in their wages to 2/3 or whenever any increase is asked for in England, let him produce his elaborate calculations. Mr. Clayton's queer methods would not receive a moment's consideration, though they seem to have tickled the Corporation. When the sweepers ask for a minimum increase, is the richest Corporation in India to tell them that they will not receive any because they are allowed Sundays and 15 days' leave? Will such an uncompromising and unreasonable attitude receive any public support? The Corporation should have unhesitatingly differed from the attitude of the Commissioner but, constituted as it is at present, it approved of his policy and cordially supported it. What of the serious menace to the city's health? The Corporation, mistaking the sweepers' strike for the threat of Direct Action, wants to put it down. But the public of Bombay are also seriously concerned in the matter. Even otherwise the sanitary condition of Bombay left much to be desired but now, after a week's strike of sweepers, it has become a positive danger. The strike must be ended soon and it is a pity that the Corporation has grievously failed to realise its responsibility in the matter. Prompt action was needed but the Corporation proceeded to appoint a Committee at the suggestion of the Commissioner. Since writing this we are glad to note that the Committee has realised the need of giving a substantial increase and we hope this will lead to an amicable settlement of the strike.

Notes of the Day.

The Mesopotamian Mess:

The War Office states that there is no material change in the situation in Mesopotamia. The report issued by "The Daily Express", predicting a withdrawal of British forces from Mesopotamia, is apparently still a rumour in the air. "The Times" comes out now with a leading article on the Mesopotamian question and "refers to the increasing gravity of the situation there owing to the spread of insurrection." The fact must be faced that the Arabs have made up their minds to have nothing to do with the British, except at the point of the bayonet, and the sooner British and Indian soldiers are withdrawn from such surroundings the better for their safety which is being unnecessarily jeopardised. "The Times" is certain that there are no chances of laying the stable foundations of an Arab State amid repressive warfare. In England the agitation for a withdrawal from Mesopotamia is too strong for the Mesopotamian muddlers to face with indifference. Morally there is no justification for the occupation of Mesopotamia; financially it is a disastrous policy; from the human point of view it is only decent that efforts should be made for peace rather than for the spread of war. Meanwhile we ask: When will our soldiers be brought home from the various theatres of war, where their lives are being gratuitously wasted?

Mesopotamian Oil.

Mr. H. N. Brailsford, discussing the exploitation of oil in Mesopotamia under cover of the British mandate, says in the "New Republic":—

"If a Labour Government had been in power, it would have found in this question of Mosul the test of its morals and its statesmanship. Its first task would have been to appeal to the intelligence of the people of Mesopotamia, so that the development of the oil-field could have been arranged without a garrison of 70,000 men to enforce it, and without those aeroplane patrols, which scour the desert and drop their bombs when they see human movement below them. It would have wanted much patience and tact. But suppose we could have said with complete honesty: 'The profits of this piece of work which we propose to do in Mosul, shall all of them remain in the country. Year by year they will constitute a fund which shall be used entirely for your benefit. With them we will build houses to replace your miserable huts. With them we will pay teachers for your children and doctors for your sick. Your fields shall be irrigated. Your flocks and herds shall be bred from improved stocks. And since life is more than bread and meat, we aim at something more. We will create in Bagdad, with the profits of this oil, a great Mohammedan university. We will bring back the glories of the Caliphs, and restore the culture and the wealth that made Bagdad one of the glorious cities of civilisation. The oil we shall sell at a low price to the whole world that needs it. Our engineers shall receive adequate salaries. But the entire profits of the enterprise belong to the people of Mesopotamia. Appoint your council to watch our work. Name your expert auditors to see that we keep our word to you. But leave us unmolested to do a great work for you, for Islam, for God's glory and for the whole of civilisation.' William Penn with a much less advanced population made a success of a much less attractive scheme than this. I cherish the belief that a big man, a man of magnetism and evident honesty, could carry it through without so much as an aeroplane to back him. But these are fancies. Our capitalist imperialism works on other lines. It has seized the oil. The profits will go to a syndicate of financiers. Mosul will be dragooned by air-men and Lancers at the cost of the submissive taxpayer. The world will laugh at our cynicism, and in Bagdad no Arab renaissance will flower again."

Frank Johnson Again!

"The Bande Mataram" is responsible for the publication of the report that Frank Johnson has been granted a contract by the Kashmere Durbar for oil-prospecting. If this is true, we should like to know Frank Johnson's exact position. It is affirmed that he was not in service when he made his amazing speech in Rangoon the other day. Had he been dismissed from the Army? And is he to be employed again by the Kashmere Durbar? Some of these princes and rulers are indeed a surprising lot! Here is a man whose name stinks in the nostrils of all decent people—a man who brought with him from savage Africa his savagery which he inflicted upon the innocent inhabitants of Lahore—and with all the atrocities upon his hands, with all the bad odour that attaches to his name, he is quietly taken into service, if the report is true, by one of the premier Indian States in India! We do not wish to believe that even the Maharaja is capable of making such a *faux pas*. But if the report is true, then either the Kashmere authorities have lost all sense of proportion and decency or else the influences which pull the strings behind the Government of the State have proved stronger than the fear of meriting the indignation of the Maharaja's countrymen.

Congestion in Police Courts.

The complaint of congestion in the work of the Police Courts in the city has become a perennial one and, as in the case of all such complaints, it seems to be nobody's business to see that it is removed. It is not merely that our Presidency Magistrates are inadequately paid; they are also greatly overworked. And this state of things naturally does not conduce to the maintenance of good temper in the Magistrates and, consequently, of sound administration of justice. The population of Bombay is increasing day by day, but the machinery of administration of justice does not seem to keep pace with this increase. True, we have had an additional appointment of the Fifth Presidency Magistrate. But this is not enough. We think there is need of a magistrate's court at Mandvi to meet the requirements of the eastern parts of the city. We trust Government will give attention to this matter.

LOKAMANYA TILAK.

REQUISITION FOR PUBLIC MEETING.

The following requisition has been sent to the Sheriff of Bombay by a large number of representative citizens. Those who want to sign it should do so and send it on to Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Chartered Bank Building, Fort, one of the Secretaries, Tilak Memorial Committee, who will forward the same to the Sheriff:—

Bombay, August, 21, 1920.

Sir,

We, the undersigned, hereby request you to convene a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay at an early date to enable us to give expression to our sense of profound sorrow at the sad demise of Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, who had earned the esteem and regard of the people for his ardent and selfless patriotism and for his great erudition.—Yours, faithfully.

THE CONGRESS SESSION.

ARRANGEMENTS NEAR COMPLETION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 30.

Arrangements with regard to the Special Session of the Indian National Congress are nearing completion. A pandal with accommodation of 14,000 seats and fitted with electric lights and fans has been erected. The numerical strength of the Reception Committee is the largest perhaps of all the previous Congress session executives. The greatest strain is put upon accommodation and Provision Committee, considering the difficulty to secure houses in Calcutta these days, not being holidays. A large number of well-known Congressmen from all parts of India and Burma have signified by wire their intentions of attending and the influx will in fact commence on the 1st proximo, increasing, gradually, till the morning of the 4th. Health of city on the whole is fair.

LORD MAYOR OF CORK.

CONDITION CRITICAL.

SIR J. LONG RENOUNCES TITLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 30.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Sept. 1.

It is reported this evening, that the Lord Mayor of Cork is not expected to live through the night. His brother was given permission to remain at his bedside throughout the night. The prison doctor has declared that food given now would not save Mr. McSwiney.

Sir James Long of Cork has telegraphed to His Majesty, relinquishing his title as a protest against the treatment of Mr. McSwiney.

PREROGATIVE OF MERCY.

CABINET'S—NOT KING'S!

(REUTER'S TEEEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 30.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Sept. 1.

His Majesty's recent telegram to Mr. Howard, promising to give immediate attention to Mr. McSwiney's case, was widely interpreted as foreshadowing his release on the Royal prerogative of mercy. Mr. Balfour has now sent a letter to the Press, explaining that, according to the constitutional practice, the Cabinet alone, and not the King, is responsible for the exercise of the prerogative.

"DO THE BIG THING."

BRITISH LABOUR'S APPEAL TO PREMIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 30.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Sept. 1.

The Labourite Commoners Adamson, Thomas, Bowerman and Henderson have telegraphed as follows to Mr. Lloyd George:—"The whole of organised British Labour asks you to reconsider the decision to allow the Lord Mayor of Cork to die. His sufferings are greater than a lengthy imprisonment. His death will make the Irish solution more remote. We have appealed in vain to the Home Secretary. We appeal to you to do the big thing."

RIOTING IN BELFAST.

4 PERSONS KILLED: 55 WOUNDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 30.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Sept. 1.

Rioting continues in Belfast with undiminished fierceness. Four persons have been killed and 55 wounded to-day. Considerable damage has been done by stone-throwers and shops have been wrecked. Many business places did not open. The military with an armoured car occupy York Street. Troops forced passage through combatants, and the military, at present, are in control of the situation, but unrest generally prevails.

CONDOMINIUM REGIME IN NEW HEBRIDES.

THE "TEMPS" ON ADMINISTRATIVE REMEDY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Aug. 30.
Recd. 1 p.m., Aug. 31.

In the course of an article on the New Hebrides the "Temps" admitting that the condominium regime works badly suggests that in exchange for the linking up of the New Hebrides to the French possessions in the Pacific, France should pledge herself to a system of economic association and naval association with Australasia and assure the Australians that commercial liberty would be respected and that no Asiatic immigration would be tolerated. The "Temps" concludes:—"The smarting, sore of condominium will only disappear, if England is prepared for the rejuvenation of Franco-British alliance outside Europe."

ORDER FOR DISARMAMENT OF GERMANY.

HEAVY PENALTIES IMPOSED FOR NON-COMPLIANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 30.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Aug. 31.

BERLIN.—In conformity with the Spa agreement notices have been posted on the walls ordering disarmament which must be carried out between September 15th and November 1st. One hundred marks have been offered for every rifle given up. All the arms surrendered will be destroyed. Heavy penalties will be imposed for failure to comply with the order including imprisonment and the maximum fine of 300,000 marks.

FIRE ON THE MALAKAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 30.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Aug. 31.

Lloyds message from Hull states that British steamer, Malakand, from Calcutta has fire in the hold and 400 bags of linseed and 30 bales of hemp have been damaged. The fire is now extinguished.

MESOPOTAMIAN SITUATION.

NOT MATERIALLY CHANGED.

REBEL BANDS STILL ACTIVE.

ATTACK ON HILLAH REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 30.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Aug. 31.

The War Office communiqué states that the situation in Mesopotamia has not materially changed. The Bagdad-Mosul Railway was cut on August 23rd but communication has been restored. Increasing restlessness has been shown in the Samara and Sulimaniyeh divisions. The officials, Captain Lloyd and J. Strachan and the late Mr. Buchanan, all or whom were captured by the Arabs are reported to be near Deliabbas and it is reported that they are receiving good treatment. The employees in Anglo-Persian Oil Company at Naftkhana are reported to be safe but the installation has been looted.

In the course of a communiqué clearing up the misunderstanding as regards the extent of orders recalling the officers of the Indian Army owing to the situation in Mesopotamia Mr. Montagu states that no general orders of recall were issued to the officers of the Indian Army on furlough from the units serving in India.

A later War Office communiqué with reference to the situation in Mesopotamia says that the situation in the Muntafik area, namely, between the Lower. Tigris and the Lower Euphrates grows more ominous. The situation around Samawar also causes anxiety. Movement of the rebels' bands have been observed and renewed attacks are expected. Ffteen hundred rebels attacked Hillah on August 26th but were repulsed by heavy shell fire.

There has been recrudescence of sabotage against the Bagdad-Shergat Railway. It is reported that the Government officials have been molested east of Bagdad. The construction of blockhouses on the railway from Bagdad to Bakuba has begun.

"THE TIMES" ON SIR PERCY COX'S MISSION.

CESSATION OF MILITARY ADMINISTRATION URGED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Aug. 30.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Aug. 31.

In the course of a leading article on Sir Percy Cox's task in Mesopotamia "The Times" refers to the increasing gravity of the situation there owing to the spread of insurrection. The paper says that the most optimistic calculation is that order cannot be restored before Christmas. "The Times" criticises the scheme, which is being organised by Air Marshal Salmond for holding Mesopotamia by a combination of aeroplanes and light armoured cars, as inadequate for mobile warfare without a strong proportion of infantry, which arm must always remain the queen of the battlefield.

"The Times" refers to Sir Percy Cox's numerous outstanding qualifications for the mission for which he has been selected. It regards him as a true harbinger of peace whose word will be trusted by the Government as well as by the Arabs, but declares that even he cannot lay the foundations of the proposed Arab state amid repressive warfare. "The Times" contends that the garrisons ought to be relieved, communications restored women and children got away and wanton outrages punished. The tribesmen must disperse homewards but the first clause in any Government announcement should notify cessation of military administration and occupation at the earliest possible momment. Military occupation is the crux of the whole question.

M. PADEREWSKI'S FEAR OF GERMANO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE

RED ARMIES NOT ENTIRELY SHATTERED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Aug. 30.
Recd. 1 p.m., Aug. 31.

Paris.—Interviewed by the representative of a Paris paper M. Paderewski, the ex-Premier of Poland, expressed fear of Germano-Russian alliance against Poland. He suggested an alliance with Rumania and Czecho-Slovakia as counterbalance. M. Paderewski said he did not believe that the Red Armies were entirely shattered. He believed that they were awaiting the arrival of new reinforcements in the entrenchments from which the Poles would only dislodge them with difficulty on account of the lack of heavy artillery.

CABLE ITEMS.

The wedding of Lieut.-Col. Balfour, Military Governor of Bagdad and the Honourable Phyllis Goschen takes place on August 31st.

In consequence of the higher railway rates, which come into operation on September 1st, the price of coal has been raised between three shillings and four shillings per ton.

Essex beat Somerset at Weston-super-Mare by four wickets.

BOMBAY SWEEPERS.

INCREASE OF PAY RECOMMENDED.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.

The following notice was issued by the Acting Municipal Commissioner yesterday afternoon.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner acting under the advice of the Committee of the Corporation appointed to assist him has decided to recommend to the Standing Committee a general increase in the pay of the Halalkhor branch of Rs. 4 per month with effect from 1st July last i.e. the pay of Halalkhor will be Rs. 18-8 plus Rs. 5 equal to Rs. 23-8 and that of cart-driver's Rs. 19 plus 5 equal to Rs. 24.

Bills are now ready for the payment of the arrears at the rate of Re. 1 per mensem from April fo July and payment will be made to-morrow where it has not been made already.

The payment of the increase now proposed with effect from July 1st i.e. Rs. 4 per month, will be made in September at the time of making payment for August, i.e. halalkhors will be paid at the rate of Rs. 23-8 and cart-drivers at the rate of Rs. 24 from August plus Rs. 4 as arrears for July.

SCAVENGERS AND CART-DRIVERS.

Scavengers and cart-drivers of the Street Cleaning Department who are now on strike and who return to work within 24 hours will be dealt with on similar generous lines.

PROSECUTION OF STRIKING SWEEPERS.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, Dr. J. E. Sandilands, the Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, charged Mula Raja and twelve others with refusing to do their work under the Municipal Act.

Mr. Taylor appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. M. K. Azad with Mr. Kotasthane, Mr. N. M. Chhatrapati and Mr. B. H. Daruwalla defended the accused.

At the outset Mr. Taylor asked for a postponement of the cases till the next day, but the Magistrate said that he had postponed the case already three or four times, and although he was ready to meet the Municipality in every way, he could not postpone the cases again.

Mr. Taylor said some of the accused had gone back to work and the cases against them were withdrawn. The other cases were postponed to Thursday 3-30 p.m. All the men were, however, prepared to go to work.

THREE SWEEPERS CHARGED WITH RIOTING.

TWO MONTHS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

Before Mr. Frank Oliveira at the Mazagon Police Court, Sub-Inspector Saul charged Walla Alla, Mula Kala and Pitu Dora, three Municipal sweepers with rioting on the Tardeo Flats on the 28th ultimo.

Rao Saheb Raghunathrao prosecuted while the accused were undefended.

It was stated that on the 28th ultimo motor lorry No. 395 loaded with rubbish was taken down to the Tardeo Flats with two Municipal labourers to unload the same. On seeing these men the strikers assembled to the number of about 100 and pelted them with stones causing them some injuries. Inspector Barnes arrested the accused and the remainder ran away.

The accused pleaded guilty. The accused were sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment each.

THE SWEEPERS' STRIKE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. Azad and myself were approached by the strikers, and on their undertaking given in an open meeting held on the maidan on Monday morning to resume work, if Mr. Clayton would see a deputation appointed to confer with him and finally settle within a week their grievances; and in the meantime agree to postpone and finally withdraw the prosecution of strikers, we saw Mr Clayton with Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas. Mr. Clayton agreed to do the needful and he appeared before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and helped in obtaining postponement. From the Court he accompanied me to the maidan, and thus joined me to ask the strikers to resume work as per resolution and undertaking given. The strikers agreed, and most of them walked to their work, but as soon as our backs were turned, Mr. Bapat addressed them, and asked them not to resume work, as they had not obtained just then what they wanted. Promises did not count with him and he wanted the grievances to be remedied on the spot. As that was impossible and as Mr. Bapat's oratory counted more with the men than cold reasoning, the strike continues. The men were willing to go back to work. Mr. Bapat is hence responsible for the continuance of the strike. Now the strikers will get what they want, but will not be surprised if they get nothing better than "cocoanut" bunches Mr. Bapat made them swear. I hope Mr. Bapat's promise of pecuniary help and threatened parade of strikers through the streets of Bombay will succeed better than they may be expected to.—Yours, etc.,

L. R. TAIRSEE.

Bombay, Aug. 31.

STRIKES AND LAW COURTS.

"New India" writes:—

The strike of Bombay Municipal sweepers may be very annoying to the civic authorities; all that we have of particulars is that the sweepers want a rise in wages from Rs. 14 to Rs. 20 for women, and from Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 for men, which demand appears to us quite reasonable and just; under the circumstances, the step taken by the Bombay Municipal officials, of rushing to the Police Court and getting summons issued against 10 strikers is most unfortunate, and we cannot but condemn it. It would be a great pity if official bodies like Municipalities should endeavour to resort to the questionable and highly objectionable method of breaking strikes by the help of Police Courts. It will embitter labour, and make the work now in hand of bringing about a spirit of friendliness between employers and employed, much more difficult. Labour will not be cowed down, nor will strikes grow less in number, because employers rush to Police Courts. We wish employers of labour would read about the struggle of the working classes in Great Britain, and learn how all such methods have prolonged the struggle and brought no food to the employer. Some other method of settling disputes than strikes and Police Courts will have to be found in employments on which the very life of the community depends. A prolonged strike of sweepers means an outbreak of diseases in the town.

EGYPTIAN SETTLEMENT

ZAGLOUL PASHA INTERVIEWED.

REFUSES TO GIVE PERSONAL OPINION.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, Aug. 31.

The "Empire" publishes the following special cable from its Cairo correspondent dated, Cairo August 28th:—"The projected Egyptian settlement published on the eve of the Bairam festival was received in the calmest manner. There were no public manifestations, but the holiday makers' happy expression was striking. The quiet manner wherewith they received the news showed that the Egyptians are apparently well-pleased but the Nationalist newspapers are withholding their comments until the arrival of the delegates from London.

The news has had little effect one way or the other on the cotton or share markets. The former is firm and the latter continues dull, with a slight upward tendency. The European communities are nervous and opine that the Egyptians are incapable of undertaking the responsibility indicated, but the transfer to Great Britain of foreign rights under capitulations have somewhat allayed their feare. The Britishers are not surprised as private reports adumbrated wide concessions. The British commercial men show no alarm.

The Egyptian "Gazette" and the Egyptian "Mail" welcome the project. Zaghloul Pasha interviewed at Vichy said the project deviated from the line entrusted to him and he, therefore, refused for this reason only to sign it. The project contained features useful to Egypt and he opined these would be presented to the nation's leaders for their opinion. Zaghloul Pasha refused to give a personal opinion, reserving it until after consultations among leading men of Egypt had taken place.

Four Egyptian delegates are expected in Cairo on September 4th. Meanwhile the political atmosphere is of the calmest.

DISASTROUS TIDAL WAVE IN SAKHALIN.

200 PEOPLE DROWNED AT ODOMARI

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 30.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Aug. 31.

TOKIO.—As the result of a disastrous tidal wave which swept over Odomari in the island of Sakhalin, 200 people were drowned and 370 houses damaged. Five-hundred people are homeless and starving.

MINERS' BALLOT.

MAJORITY IN FAVOUR OF STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 30.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., Sept. 1.

The miners' ballot, the figures of which are still incomplete, shows a total of over four hundred thousand for strike and one hundred and thirty thousand against strike. The requisite two-thirds majority for strike is, therefore, provided, but in view of the reluctance of other trades unions to support strike, there is possibility that a way out will be found before September 4th, when strike notices will be handed in. Important developments are expected to-morrow, when the Triple Alliance meets and railwaymen and transport workers will decide the extent of their co-operation with the miners.

A "COOLY" SHOT BY MISTAKE!

(From Our Correspondent.)
COLOMBO, Apg. 31.

How a Rutland Head Kangani shot a "cooly" is told in a telegram published in the "Ceylon Observer". The message says "The Head Kangani and some coolies of the Rutland estate went out wild boar shooting and while in the thick of the jungle, hearing a noise fired at the object which happened to be a cooly who formed one of the party and had advanced into the jungle first. The Kangani surrendered at the Police Station and gave up his gun."

GOVT. CURRENCY POLICY.

WILL THROW COUNTRY ON VERGE OF STARVATION.

MR. R. D. TATA'S GRAVE WARNING.

COINAGE BILL INTRODUCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Aug. 31.

The third meeting of the autumn session of the Legislative Council was held to-day. There was a fair attendance of members but the gallery was half empty.

Mr. Ramanarayaningar of Madras affirmed his allegiance to the Crown before occupying his seat. The Hon. Messrs. Patel and Khaparde were absent as they had left for Calcutta to attend the Special Congress. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha and Sir M. Gangadhar Chitnavis still continue to be absent.

MR. WILLOUGHBY'S MURDER.

In opening the meeting H. E. the Viceroy made a touching reference to the murder of Mr. Willoughby at Kheri and said:—I feel sure the Council will wish me to express on their behalf our horror and detestation on the death of Mr. Willoughby and convey to his relatives our sympathy with them in their great loss. Mr. Willoughby was an officer who had won the affection of all who came into contact with him whether British or Indian. It is sad to reflect that so valuable a life has been cut off in so sorrowful a manner.

MR. SURENDRANATH BANERJEA.

Mr. Surendranath Banerjea said:—Your Excellency, May I be permited on behalf of this Council as well as on my own behalf to associate ourselves with the observation which has just fallen from your Excellency and to express our sense of horror and detestation at the dastardly outrage which has cut off a highly promising public servant in the prime of his life and in the midst of a career of great usefulness? I am sure, my lord, this feeling will be echoed and reechoed throughout the length and breadth of this country and among all sections of our vast community. No matter what may be our differences, no matter what political controversies may distract our minds, they will be all united in the presence of this awful crime which all India deplores and there will go forth from the hearts of our people a universal cry of sorrow for the dead, of indignation at the crime and of sympathy for the family of the dead officer.

But is that enough? Is it enough for us on this occasion to indulge in unavailing regrets? Should we not go a step further and seek to co-operate with the Government in order to restrain those forces which unhappily have been let loose and which constitute a menace to law and order, the basis of all stable progress? My lord, great as may be the resources of your Excellency's Government, they need to be supplemented by the public sentiment of the community, actively exerting itself for the maintenance of public tranquility. I desire to say that the Government may rely with absolute confidence upon our moral support for the preservation of law and order. It has a right to do so and it will be ungrudingly given. But, my lord, these are considerations which perhaps lie beyond our immediate scope for the present. We pray that your Excellency will be graciously pleased to convey to the family of Mr. Willoughby the expression of our deep sorrow and sympathy in the terrible bereavement which they have sustained.

INTERPELLATIONS.

At question time, Sir William Vincent, replying to Sir Umar Hayat Khan's apprehensions regarding the publication of misleading statements in England regarding events in India, said:—The Government of India are aware there are certain newspapers and journals in England which publish inaccurate and misleading statements regarding events in India. But they do not know to what extent, if any, there is any organisation behind them. The Government of India cannot take any steps against the publication in question, except to counteract their influence by the supply of accurate information to the British public and when necessary by preventing their entry into India.

The Hon. Mr. Sastri asked whether Government intended publication in India of the report of the Army in India Committee before the issue of final orders. The Commander-in-Chief said Government was communicating with the Secretary of State on the subject and hoped to make a statement shortly.

Replying to Mr. Chanda regarding the alleged maltreatment of Seth Charurji Lal Bagla of Hatras' family by a military officer, the Commander-in-Chief said:—The case is under enquiry. The officer who is alleged to have committed this assault was only in India for a few days and is now in Northern Persia with his regiment. His explanation is awaited.

Mr. Chanda asked whether Sir Michael O'Dwyer's statement in the "Morning Post" regarding the contemplated resignation of public services due to persecution by the extremist party was true. Sir William Vincent replied that the statement represented Sir Michael's opinion for which Government was not responsible. No officer had so far applied for leave to resign.

DISTRIBUTION OF PORTFOLIOS.

Replying to Mr. Sinha regarding the distribution of portfolios amongst the members of the Governor-General's Executive Council, Sir William Vincent laid a statement on the table showing the present distribution of portfolios and said the Government of India are considering the future distribution of portfolios in connection with the introduction of reforms and the recommendations of the Government of India Secretariat Procedure Committee. But it is unlikely that any decision will be arrived at in the immediate future.

SUPPLY OF RAILWAY WAGONS.

The Maharaja Sir Manindra Nandi asked how far the supply of wagons in the different railways has improved and whether the allegation made by the Indian Mining Federation that the allotment of wagons tended to help the development of industries in foreign lands to the detriment of Indian industries was true.

Col. Waghorn replied:—Up to date figures are not available. But it is believed that about 6,000 goods wagons have been received since March, 1920, and about this number will, it is hoped, have been placed on the line by October. New wagons, I may add, are being placed on the line at a steadily increasing rate. I must remind the hon. member that the allegation made by the Indian Mining Federation referred to the allotment of wagons for the carriage of coal and not that for the carriage of food grains or of any other commodity.

SELECT COMMITTEE REPORT ON IMPERIAL BANK BILL.

Interpellations over Mr. Hailey presented the Select Committee's report on the Imperial Bank Bill, which states that so far as elective portion of the Central Board was concerned, the matter must be left to the shareholders. The Committee consider that Indian representation would be adequately provided for by the provision inserted by them which will enable not more than 4 non-official persons to be nominated by the Governors of the Bank. The members have unanimously accepted this as a satisfactory and practical solution of the difficulty of harmonising the rights of shareholders with the legitimate aspiration for some measure of representation of the Indian taxpayer. The number of Managing Governors shall be such number not exceeding two, as the Governor-General in Council may direct.

AMENDMENT OF LEPERS ACT.

Sir William Vincent moved that the Bill further to amend the Lepers Act, 1898, be considered and passed. The mover said since the publication of the Bill there had been a consensus of opinion in the proposed amendment and any criticisms that were offered meant to point that the Bill did not go far enough. It was proposed to compulsorily segregate the pauper cases. There were a large number of lepers, about two hundred thousand, which were unfortunately a plague to the country, but the cost of maintenance and accommodation of all these victims would be so enormous that the Government did not at present see its way to compulsorily segregate all classes of lepers. Local Governments were inclined to liberally handle the problem in future, and finance the movement as much as their revenues could permit. Seth Nathamal Nathamal supported the motion which was carried.

Sir William Vincent moved the bill to provide for the better discipline of police officers enrolled in the Military Police or Rifle Battalions and another to amend further the Civil Procedure Code. He pointed out that since these were introduced a few days ago, no suggestions for amendment had been received from any quarter.

Both bills were passed.

Sir George Barnes on similar grounds moved the Negotiable Instruments Act Amendment Bill and asked for its passage.

The motion was carried.

POWERS OF LOCAL GOVTS. ENHANCED.

Sir William Marris then introduced the bill to relax control in certain respects, of the Governor-General in Council over local Governments and to transfer to such Governments certain powers now exercisable by the Governor General in Council. He described the bill as a bye product of the reform scheme and said its predominant feature was that the local Governments should be free from the supervision and control of the Government of India in their sphere of domestic legislation. Centralisation of power was therefore sought to be removed from the Indian Statute Book, by means of which local legislatures and local Governments would have more enlarged powers to turn to independent sources of revenue. The Bill had been welcomed by all local Governments and the Government of India was also willing to get it passed. There was therefore no necessity for the Bill being referred to a Select Committee. The Bill was introduced without discussion.

BASEL MISSION PROPERTY.

Sir William Vincent introduced the Bill to validate certain indentures relating to property formerly held by the Basel Mission Trading Company and to provide for the incorporation of trustees and for other purposes. The mover said the object of the Bill was to validate certain action which had been taken in connection with the property formerly belonging to the Basel Mission Trading

Continued on next page.

"A VOICE IN THE WILDERNESS"!

CONGRESS AND NON-COOPERATION.

MR. S. N. BANERJEA'S PLEA,

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 31.

The following is the full text of the letter that has been addressed to Lala Rajpat Rai, President-elect of the Special Congress, by the Hon. Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea, now in Simla, in connection with the Imperial Legislative Council:—

"Dear Lala Rajpat Rai:—I am in receipt of your letter inviting me to the Congress. You will excuse the delay that has taken place in replying to it. The delay was inevitable in view of the importance of the subject matter of your communication. The Special Session of the Congress will be held to discuss the question of Non-Cooperation. I cannot forget my past association with the Congress and that for a period extending over the life time of a generation I attended every meeting of the Congress, a record which, I venture to think, few can claim. If I am now absent from the Congress, I feel a wrench to which I have more than once given public expression, and I am prepared to stand on the Congress platform when by so doing I can further the interests of the Motherland. I had hoped that such an opportunity would now be afforded, and I fully intended to attend this Session of the Congress and to discuss the question of Non-Cooperation, but it seems to me that all discussion will be of no avail. Most of the Provincial Congress Committees have declared in favour of Non-Cooperation and the Congress will apparently meet to register a decision which has already been arrived at by the vast majority of the Congress Committees. You, sir, are a convinced Non-Cooperator and, as President, you will lead the deliberations of the Congress. The delegates will come from the different provinces representing the views of their Congress Committees which nearly in all cases have supported Non-Cooperation. Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Shaukat Ali have made no secret of their intention to attend the Congress with a large following to support Non-Cooperation. Such being the situation, it will occur to everyone that the Congress will meet for the assertion of views which have been definitely formed and which will be urged with the heat and emphasis of an assured conviction. There will thus be no room for sober deliberation in regard to a matter which, in view of its importance and its manifold complexities, needs the most careful consideration. Under the circumstances, I feel that my presence at the Congress can serve no useful purpose and that mine will be a voice crying in the wilderness. If the situation was otherwise I should on this occasion have gladly attended the Congress.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) SURENDRANATH BANERJEA."

PRESIDENT-ELECT STARTS FOR CONGRESS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE. Aug. 31.

Lala Lajput Rai, President-elect of the Special Session of the Congress with about fifty delegates left Lahore to-day, for Calcutta by the Calcutta Mail. As arrangements for a special train did not prove successful, the President-elect and the delegates were seated in a reserved carriage which was decorated with paper flags and buntings by the Indian Home Rule League, Lahore. There was a number of people at the railway station to give the President-elect and party a hearty send-off. The leaders were garlanded and the train left amid shouts of "Bande Mataram," etc. The party will reach Calcutta on Thursday morning.

MADRAS DELEGATES.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Aug. 31.

About 300 delegates were elected to the Special Congress at a meeting of the provincial Congress Committee, which also carried a resolution urging on the Government of Madras the necessity of taking action under the Government of India Act 1919 to enable subjects of Native States resident in the Presidency to vote and stand as candidates for the Legislative Councils in the forthcoming elections.

A special train will leave Madras to-morrow evening for Calcutta, carrying Congress delegates.

Mrs. Besant left to-day for Calcutta for the Special Congress.

LOK TILAK "SAPTAHA."

Under the auspices of the Mother's Day League Lok. Tilak Saptaha was held on Sunday last, when speeches were made by Mrs. Yashodabai Bhat, Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar and Mr. R. P. Karandikar.

After Mr. S. K. Naique's introductory speech, Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar drew a historical picture from 1818 and said that from 1818 to 1875 the English people were trying to conquer Indian minds. Mr. Vishnu Shastri Chiplunkar opened the eyes of the people. He died prematurely at the age of 32. Lokmanya Balawantraoji caught that fire and worked for the country till his death. That was the moral of his life which everyone should copy.

Mr. R. P. Karandikar put Mr. Tilak's life in a nutshell and said that he had done much for his country. Mr. Karandikar showed clearly and distinctly how Mr. Tilak's work was constructive and not destructive.

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY POLICY.

Continued from previous page.

Company and the creditors of company were barred from suing for any sums alleged to be due by the Basel Mission Trading Company, unless the consent of the Governor-General in Council had been first obtained. The motion was carried.

INDIAN COINAGE ACT.

Mr. Hailey next introduced the bill further to amend the Indian Coinage Act 1906 by means of which he wanted sovereigns and half sovereigns which now stood at the rate of fifteen rupees for one sovereign to cease to be legal tender, pending alterations to be made in the rate in pursuance of the Currency Commission Report. The Bill was to give effect to the change in the legal tender ratio recommended by the Committee namely, Rs. ten instead of Rs. fifteen. The present proposal to legislate was therefore no novel one. The rise in price of silver made it necessary to take effective steps to protect our silver coinage. With silver at 43 pence an ounce, the exchange value of the rupee at Rs. 15 parity was equal to its bullion value. When price rose above that the whole of the rupee currency was liable to go into the melting pot. To protect the rupee currency, they should have been obliged to maintain an embargo on silver export.

MR. DALAL'S PROPOSAL.

The remedy which Mr. Dalal proposed was issue of a two rupee coin of reduced fineness. This was a measure which would have driven every silver rupee under ground or into the melting pot. At fifteen rupees parity the melting point of silver was 43 pence. The large amount of depreciated currency received by India from Europe would have been reflected in an equivalent issue of currency here and prices would have risen to the value to which they had reached in Europe. It was, therefore, impossible to maintain the old fifteen rupees ratio. The ten rupees ratio now sought for would give that protection to our currency which came from the wider range of the purchasing power of silver and would indeed afford absolute security up to a price of 63 pence an ounce. Gold in India stood to-day at a premium, just as it stood now at a premium in Europe and they could not issue sovereigns until that premium disappeared. The world was not short of gold, but its stock was now held in bank reserves and did not pass into the currency. Sooner or later banks would have to open their safes and make available for commerce the gold which the world now demanded as currency. When the world had used up its credits it would absorb its note issue and finally it would use its gold. India would then get all the gold she demanded in payment for her exports.

A BASELESS CHARGE.

In conclusion, the Finance member said it was baseless and unjustifiable to say that the recommendations of the Currency Committee were rather in the interests of London than of India. The cardinal principle of the Committee's recommendations was the free movement of gold to and from India and the assumption that India would when the former gold parity returned be able to utilise gold for its currency. He asked could any London merchant have signed the report if he had any desire to grudge India its gold?

MR. R. D. TATA MOVES POSTPONEMENT.

Mr. Tata, who had given notice of amendment for postponement of the first reading of the Bill till the reformed council, was preparing himself to move it, when the Viceroy said:—I should like to point out to the hon. gentleman (Mr. Tata) before he moves his amendment, that all legislation which is carried through during this session lapses and, therefore, his amendment is, in effect, a direct negative to the motion of the Hon. Finance Member. I do not object to his moving the amendment as it is, but when I come to put it to vote I shall put the substantive resolution and those who wish to support Mr. Tata's contention will vote in the direct negative. It is purely a point of order, but it is just as well that Mr. Tata knows it.

Mr. Tata: I have got to say something on this Bill and so I want to . . .

The Viceroy: Let not the hon. member think that I wish to curtail discussion in any way. I only wanted to point out that his amendment is a direct negative to Mr. Hailey's motion.

MR TATA'S GRAVE WARNING.

Mr. Tata, who spoke very inaudibly and could hardly be heard in the Press gallery, made a long and important speech, in the course of which he said he was there to voice the opinion of the Indian commercial community who had in the past six months been representing in vigorous terms against the Currency policy being dictated from Whitehall for the interest of foreigners rather than the Indians. India's interest, he said, must be the keynote of any Currency policy and the enormous sale of the Reverse Councils had been of tremendous disadvantage to India. The intention of Government was to stabilise exchange and before any definite action was taken the country should be allowed to unequivocally assert itself, for the matter was one which very vitally affected the commercial future of India. He must take this early opportunity of warning Government that if they persisted in their policy and pushed the Bill through, there would arise a financial crisis unprecedented in magnitude which would throw this country on the verge of starvation. It was a pity that the future of India's currency was decided five thousand miles away and that by a Committee with only one Indian. The majority report of this Committee displayed much ignorance of the Indian position and they sacrificed Indian interests at the altar of racial prejudice. The best solution would have been the appointment of a Currency Commission in India with at least half the number of Indian members. There had been a practical test of the usefulness of the majority report in the past several months, and had not, asked the speaker, experience of the past shown the futility of adopting the majority's recommendations any further and would not Government take a lesson from it and mend its course to keep India's interest in front of all other considerations? The Secretary of State in Council had expressed a pious hope which would perhaps never materialise that the ratio of ten rupees to the sovereign could be enforced only when there was not a large disparity between the commercial price of gold and the one intended by Government to be introduced. To-day's market rate per tola gold was about Rs. 23-4 and the fixing of sovereigns at ten rupees would bring the value of one tola down to Rs. 15-14-10. Apparently there did not exist even at this moment a vast difference between the two rates. Could not then any interference with the gold market result in a financial crisis? Moreover, the balance of trade was against India and the ten rupees' exchange rate would mean that producers should sell a thing for ten rupees which they were now selling for rupees fifteen. The consumers would no doubt benefit by Rs. 10 ratio a little, but that could not counter-balance the loss incurred in other directions.

Concluding, Mr. Tata made a strong appeal that the Bill should be postponed till the next session.

MR. H. JAFFER SUPPORTS MR. TATA.

Mr. Haroon Jaffer supported Mr. Tata's amendment and said in dealing with an important measure like the present sufficient time ought to be allowed for public criticism and that, as the matter affected the Indian financial position, Indian financiers should be consulted before the Bill was introduced. There had been a good deal of discontent over Government's sale of Reverse Bills and in the interest of the stability of exchange Government should fix rates of Rs. 15 which would coincide with the curreat market rate. At any rate the Bill must not be hurried through, but postponed till the next session.

MR. MURRAY SUPPORTS GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Murray from Bengal supported the Finance Minister's motion and said Mr. Tata's objection that sufficient time was not allowed for public criticism did not seem to be reasonable. In a press communique dated the 21st June, 1920, Government intimated its intention of legalising at this session sovereign at the rate of Rs. 10. At any rate, there was room for an honest difference of opinion regarding the Bill. The Secretary of State in Council expressed the opinion that the new rates could not effectively be introduced as long as great disparity existed between the market sale and the intended Government price of gold. This was really a formidable ground for opposition of the present intentions, but they had to consider that even if in spite of all that Government had done to lower the price of gold by removing restrictions on the import of gold and by periodical sale of bullion, even if after all this had been done the commercial price of gold did not come down, Government was not to be blamed for that. Much had been said about advantages and disadvantages to India of a high rate of exchange. From 30 to 40 per cent. of merchandise imported into India consisted of textiles, chiefly cotton goods, a great bulk of which had to be paid for in sterling money and starving masses to whom Mr. Tata has feelingly referred, would get enormous advantage by paying ten rupees for every pound worth of goods imported into India instead of paying fifteen rupees. Somewhere misapprehension existed that the gain to India from cheaper imports did not make up for the loss to Indian producers for receiving fewer rupees for export of Indian merchandise. In fact, the speaker himself did not see any reason why Indian producers should receive less rupees. Many of the principal items of export were necessary commodities in the world's trade and buyers on the other side must lay down in India our price, in rupees before we parted with our goods. Unfortunately, the balance of trade during the past months had been against India and that had given ground for fear of substantial loss to India at the adoption of the ten-rupee ratio. Although it was not ordinarily in hands of any Government to change the balance of its trade by a mere stroke of the pen, the peculiar circumstances of India could at once achieve the balance if Government were only to cancel prohibition against exports of foodstuffs; most surely in a month or two the balance of trade would swing round substantially in India's favour. India's present trade returns could not, therefore, be the true index of the vitality of India's trade on the basis of high rate of exchange.

MR. FROOM ENDORSES GOVERNMENT'S BILL.

Mr. Froom, from Bombay, endorsed Government's Bill on behalf of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and said sufficient time had been allowed for public comment and Mr. Hailey had personally been to Bombay to discuss the question with the European and Indian Chambers of Commerce. Thus Government had never wished to push the Bill through without giving an opportunity to the commercial community of discussing it with the Finance Department. In fact, a heated controversy had been witnessed of late over this exchange ratio and every articulate public body at least in Bombay had declared its policy. In this connection, the speaker believed that the two-shilling exchange would considerably benefit Indian consumers and would tend to lower the prices of all commodities, especially cloth. The masses of the country would, therefore, welcome this step as relieving a great strain upon their purses, which was to-day so keenly felt everywhere.

MR. HAILEY'S REPLY.

Replying to the debate Mr. Hailey said that he had anticipated many objections raised by Mr. Tata and had, therefore, dealt with them in his former speech. Government had been charged with indiscretely pushing the Bill through without allowing sufficient time to the commercial community to express itself on the momentous issues involved in the Bill. The charge was most unfortunate as Government had advertised its intention long ago and had done its utmost to discuss the question in all its aspects. Mr. Tata, continued the Finance Minister, had been rather pathetic over the financial crisis which would appear as a result of the passage of the Bill and which would bring the country on the verge of starvation. The need of the moment was an appeal to reason rather than to sentiment. If the Finsancier from Bombay had taken trouble to analyse his statement, he would have found that India would, on the other hand, enrich herself by the new policy to be adopted. Government had done their best to lower down the market raine for gold and almost six months had been allowed before first intimation was given of Government's intentions. Government had an obligation for the stability of exchange and, however much they had shown concessions in the past, they would now take steps to safeguard the interests of the masses above those of the speculators. The present policy would reduce the rise in prices and greatly benefit the consumers in this country.

Before putting Mr. Hailey's motion to vote, the Viceroy said:—As I warned the hon. member before, his amendment is a direct negative. I shall, therefore, not put his to vote, but those who wish to support the hon. member (Mr. Tata) will vote against the substantive motion for leave to introduce the Bill to amend the Indian Coinage Act.

The Bill was then introduced and allowed to be published in the "Gazette."

TERRITORIAL BILL.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief then moved that the Bill to constitute an Indian Territorial Force and to provide for enrolment therein of persons other than European British subjects, be referred to a Select Committee, consisting of Sir George Lowndes, Sir Alfred Bingley, Mr. Sastri, Mr. Banerjea, Mr. Nathmal, Mr. Marjoribanks, Mr. Sinha, Mr. Kincaid, Mr. Casson, Sir D. P. Sarbadhikari, Mr. Hopkins with instructions to report on or before the 9th September, 1920.

Mr. Banerjea congratulated the Commander-in-Chief on having accepted the views which were pressed forward with some emphasis that this Bill should be passed this session and wanted Mahomedans to be represented on the Committee by the Hon. Mir Asad Ali Khan.

The Commander-in-Chief accepted the name of Mir Asad Ali and also desired to add the name of Mr. Morshead.

TIWANA CREATES DERISIVE SMILE!

Sir Umar Hayat Khan, who was the author of "How India can be the bulwark of the British Empire?", read out a manuscript speech amidst derisive smile and laughter. He said their first interest should be the welfare of the Regular Army. If they had only funds far and above their requirements for the Regular Army then and only then they should devote it for the purpose of a Territorial Army which in his opinion should be created from such material which would prove of real benefit to the country and of great value for the money spent.

The Bill was eventually referred to the Select Committee with addition of Messrs. Asad Ali Khan and Morshead on it.

The Council adjourned about one p.m. till Thursday, the 2nd September.

HOW MR WILLOUGHBY WAS MURDERED.

SOME DETAILS.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Aug. 31.

The details of how Mr. Willoughby met his death show that he was reading a newspaper in his bungalow when the principal assain entered and made a cut at him with a sword which would have been fatal had it not struck the *punkha*. Mr. Willoughby rushed outside and ran for about 50 yards, when he fell into the drain. The men then cut him over the skull and nearly severed one of his arms. By this time servants had given an alarm and the murderers fled.

Mr. De Bartevet arrested the principal accused, who was hiding in the loft of a house close by. Four men have been arrested in connection with the crime and several others are under arrest for suspicion. The fourth man was arrested in Lucknow yesterday.

Before the service at Christ's Church on Sunday evening, the Civil Chaplain referred to the tragedy, which had occured at Kheri.

"TILAK GHAT."

Sir,—The sandy beach of the Chowpatty Sea has been sanctified and turned holier than ever before by the burning ashes of one of he most holiest of men—Bal Gangadhar Tilak. The very place where Mr. Tilak's mortal body fully assimilated with the ashes deserves to be considered a place of high and holy pilgrimage. Since the moment of his death, hundreds of people—men, women and children—flock to that place and sort in a pilgrimage. They offer according to the Hindu customs, flowers, rice and money and every evening these articles are gathered in lots. Sir, such high worship is not written for even one man out of thousands and millions. Then rightly does this place deserve be named Shri Tilak Ghat and even if a memorial can be erected on that sacred spot it will be a solace to us if the people call the place by the name of Shri Tilak Ghat. Let not the people speak of Chowpatty but let them say "We are going to Shri Tilak Ghat, and Tilak Ghat should be the place for our morning and evening walks. "Hail Shri Tilak Ghat and all rich blessings to Shri Tilak Ghat."—Yours, etc.

R. G. TRIPATHI.

Girgam.

WE HAVE CEASED TO GOVERN.

"The case of Ireland has now reached darker phase than any in its troubled history", writes A. G. G. in the "Daily News." "It is idle any longer to disguise the fact that we have ceased to govern Ireland. It is certain that we shall never govern it again on anything like the terms on which we have governed it in the past.

"To go no further back than the 3rd of Auugst, 1914, we might have washed out the whole unhappy story by a generous response to a great gesture. That afternoon John Redmond staked his whole career on a grand act of farth, a splendid offer of reconciliation. He was defeated then by the sour silence of Sir Edward Carson, the evil genius of Ireland and of the British Commonwealth."

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Sir George Lloyd presided at the Prize Distribution of the College of Engineering on Monday afternoon.

Lady Lloyd attended an "At Home" at the Poona Gymphana Club on the occasion of the Tennis Finals on Monday afternoon and afterwards gave away the Prizes.

H. H. The Maharaja of Idar, Maharaj Kumar Himatsinghji, the Hon. Sir Thomas Strangman, Lady Strangman, Miss D. Strangman, Miss J. Strangman and Mr. F. B. Thornley have left Government House, Ganeshkhind.

Mr. R. Amirthalingham Pillai, Superintendent of Post Office Vellore Division, has been appointed Presidency Post Master, Madras *vice* Mr. J. S. Buckner transferred to Rangoon.

COLOMBO MARKET

(From Our Correspondent.)

COLOMBO, Aug. 31.

At to-day's tea sale about one and a half million pounds were offered for competition. Fine Tea was not so active, the price consequently dropped to a lower level. There was not great demand for medium Brokens, but Commons received a fair amount of attention, while Orange Pekoes and Pekoes of same class were well competed for at a distinict advance on the previous rates. The market for dusts and fannings was firm. The commonest and stalky kinds were not wanted.

MARRIAGE DANGER YEAR.

FIRST OR SEVENTH?

North London police court has become a place where a bachelor's remedies for matrimonial troubles are given. In mail week the magistrate, Mr. Forbes Lankester, K.C., had an unhappy couple before him, and gave them some helpful advice. The couple had been married 12 months. The wife wanted a separation, but Mr. Lankester refused it. He said he believed the desire for separation after 12 months was a phase of married life. After that people made up with each other. "Of course, I meant it generally," Mr. Lankester explained in a jovial voice to a "Daily Mail" reporter. "I don't know much about it, so I'm not married."

His remarks caused a good deal of discussion during the week-end. Some people said the danger-time of married life came later than at the end of the first year. A man with four children put it at seven or eight years. "The first year," he said, "is sure to be all right. The next four or five years are, in nine cases out of ten, too much occupied in meeting expenses. When six or seven years have passed many couples begin to get weary of the struggle, especially when there are children and their education expenses are looming in the distance. If they pass the next three years or so in safety they should be able to sail straight ahead."

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, who has associated himself with Divorce Law Reform, said he had been told that the seventh was the danger-year of marriage.

The Lady Mayoress (Lady Cooper) sends the following message to the couple who appeared at North London police court:—"What do you want with a separation? Twelve months is not long enough for that. My advice is that one should walk on each side of the River of Life, keep in sight of the other, and then meet across the Bridge of Love."—The "Daily Mail."

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI.

The 19th annual general meeting of the Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali will be held at the Aryan Education Society's Saraswati Hall (Angre's Wadi, Girgaon Back Road) at 3 p.m. (S. T.) on Sunday the 12th September, 1920, the Managing Committee's 18th Annual Report and the Audited Accounts for the year 1919, will be submitted and a new Managing Committee for the next year will be elected. An extraordinary general meeting of the Mandali will be held at the same place after transacting the business before the Annual Meeting to transact the following business:—(I) To put on record the grief felt by the Mandali at the untimely demise of Mr. Kashinath Raghunath Mitra, one of the prominent founders and late Secretary of the Mandali. (II) To consider the advisibility of establishing a "Poor Widows' Education Fund" under the auspices of the Mandali. (III) To consider the advisibility of establishing a "Foreign Education Fund" under the auspices of the Mandali. (IV) To consider the Additions and Alterations proposed by the Managing Committee in the Mandali's Rules.

(Continued from column 6.)

to protest against the enforcement of martial Law in the Punjab and the outrageous conduct of the civil and military authorities in certain parts of the Province, Mr. Hasan Imam being in the chair, the question of Non-cooperation was raised by Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala who said that "leaders should refuse to cooperate with the Government and participate in the reforms unless the wrongdoers were tried and punished." Eventually an amendment to this effect was moved by me and seconded by Mr. S. Satyamurti. Lokmanya Tilak was not in favour of the amendment being brought forward and passed in London when it was only proper that the people in India should first give a verdict on this question. In doing so he said, it was easy to speak like that in London. "But let the supporters of it go to India and lead the movement if they chose; *and he himself would assist them. But the resolution would place the people in a false position. The people were like an army and they must like an army move together.*"

It is now for the people of India to speak, the people for whom he lived, the people for whom he suffered, the people for whom even in his death he lives forever.

NON-COOPERATION.

LATE MR. TILAK'S VIEWS,

The following is an account of the last interview that Mr. D. Chamanlal had with Mr. B. G. Tilak, just few days before the leader's death. It is published in a pamphlet along with the two articles (first published in the Chronicle) of the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel's on Non-co-operation.

Lokmanya Tilak was in his room at the Sardar Griha, dressed only in a simple *Dhoti* when I called on him twelve days before his death. He looked strong and muscular inspite of the slight fever he had been having for some time. We talked of his health and I suggested that he should go to Kashmir for a month. He said it was too far and that he had made up his mind to take a month's holiday round about Poona. He was overworked. Even now he was doing five hours a day. Why not keep a batch of secretaries, I suggested? He laughed and said that he was his own secretary.

The Special Session

The conversation drifted to the Special Session of the Congress. Who was going to be the President? It was his firm opinion that the President should be a neutral. He himself had expressed his opinions, held strong views and was against his own nomination. The December session would be different. He gave me the impression that he expected to act as the President of the December session. Subsequently when Lala Lajpat Rai wired me suggesting Lokmanya Tilak's name as the President of the Special Session I wired back to him what the Lokmanya had said.

Lok. Tilak and Labour.

We talked of the Labour movement and I asked him to act as a Vice-President of the First All-India Trade Union Congress. He accepted with pleasure and said that his heart was with the working classes adding a reminiscence of the days when he was sentenced to six years imprisonment for sedition. He was proud of the fact that in those days it was the mill-hands of Bombay who went on strike and demonstrated against his sentence. I reminded him of what he used to say to us in England that he was a worker himself and belonged to the Proletariat, had no property, no wealth but what the people had given him. In the end he said he would give his fullest support to the Labour movement. I told him that Lala Lajpat Rai was expected in Bombay shortly. He was pleased and said, that he was anxious to meet "Lala" as he would like to discuss Non-cooperation with him. He was one man who would understand. In the end Lokmanya asked me to spend with him the evening of the same day, the 20th of July.

The "Democrat."

In the evening we talked in the presence of two friends for nearly two hours. He talked about his new daily "The Democrat" and said that he had asked Mr. Joseph Baptista to act as the Editor but that Mr. Baptista had refused saying he was no journalist. It was necessary to have young blood. The times were serious.

Non-Cooperation.

I asked him whether he believed in the Non-cooperation movement. He said: We are all believers in non-cooperation. There is no one among us who is against it. But the question is: What sort of non-cooperation? My principle has always been not to go too far in advance of the people. I take my stand just a little ahead of them; and I am then sure that they will follow me. I asked him whether he thought the subject had now become merely a question of finding the best way of working the movement. He agreed. He said it did not matter which method was adopted—whether Mr. Gandhi's of total abstinence or the Sinn Fein method of contesting the seats and boycotting Parliament—so long as the people were unanimous in working it out. The grave danger was that no such unanimity could be expected from the Moderates. If Congressmen abstained, they would succeed in posing as the elected representatives of the people of India. It was all a question of practical politics. If all people were of the same mind there would be no need even to discuss non-cooperation. But because there were black sheep among us and because there were divisions it was necessary to look not merely to the idealism of this movement but also to its practical side. I suggested that out of the dead matter of modern civilisation the one lesson to be learnt was that without organisation no movement could hope to achieve success. Lokmanya said that it was for that very reason he had laid so much stress on the practical side of Non-cooperation. If it was necessary, for the achievement of success, to contest the council seats he would be prepared to do so. But he was of the opinion that if it came to this it was better to boycott the Councils after election. Meanwhile the country must not be content with passing resolutions. It was essential that the leaders must organise a system of their own to fill the gap created in the system with which they would not cooperate and necessary that they should work peacefully for the application of the principle of self-determination to India.

We parted having arranged that I should call on the Lokmanya the day after as the following day he was busy with a case—an echo of the Tai Maharaj litigation. We never met again.

In this connection it would be of interest to note the Lokmanya's attitude towards Non-cooperation during his visit to England. At a public meeting held on the evening of September 1st in the Essex Hall, London

(Continued in column 5.)

USE OF INDIAN TROOPS ABROAD.

ARE THEY FIGHTING AUTOMATONS?

APPEAL TO BRITISH DEMOCRACY.

PROTEST MEETING IN LONDON.

A meeting of Indians resident in England and sympathisiers was held at the Essex Hall on Thursday, July 29, for the purpose of protesting against the use by the British Government of Indian troops in Mesopotamia, Arabia, Persia, Turkey, and Egypt.

At the outset Mr. B. Dube read the following letter from Sir Rabindranath Tagore:—

"The use of mercenary troops for utilitarian purposes is degrading to all parties concerned, and it grieves my heart as an Indian to see that members of a subject race which has been deprived of its right to carry arms for its own self-protection are being turned into fighting automatons for the imperialistic aggrandisement of nation whose possessions are already too burdensome for its moral integrity and physical strength." (Applause.).

A resolution in similar terms was read from a protest meeting of Indians held at Oxford.

THE CHAIRMAN.

Mr. J. M. Parikh, who presided, said the subject was a very important one, not only for Indians alone, but for all Asiatics in general, and more particularly for those Englishwomen who were striving to achieve emancipation at home and who were hoping that the time would come when international peace and welfare might be achieved. (Hear, hear.) It was necessary to remember what the Indian Army was composed of. It would not be possible for him to go into details, but there were two things he wanted to mention. In the first place it was possible—and it was done—under an Act of Parliament that those who were not subjects of the King were allowed to join the Indian Army. He thought if the Indian Army was meant for defence such a provision was injurious to the interests of India, for after all, if they took into an army people owning allegiance to a foreign ruler, it became an army composed of mercenaries. Secondly, the peoplt of India had not the slightest control as to where that army should be used. There was a provision in the Government of India Act which said that, it and when, Indian troops were used abroad the revenues of India would not be used or the charges for the use of that army abroad would not be put on India without a vote of the Houses of Parliament. Past experience had shown that that was a futile provision. It was no use saying that provision was any sort of preventive on the enterprises of the Government of India, or even of the Cabinet at home. When war was declared they were told it would lead to peace everywhere, but instead of that they found at the present time that Indian troops, partly mercenary, were being used in Egypt. Had there ever been war with Egypt? Everybody knew that Indian troops were being used to put down nationalism in Egypt, and the same sort of thing was happening in Persia, Mesopotamia, Turkey, and throughout the whole of what was called the Middle East. The presence of those troops was not going to promote good feeling towards the Indians. It was necessary that they should raise their voices against the use of Indian troops under such circumstances. Unless they did so they would find the European capitalist exploiting both Asiatics and Africans at their own expense. If their capital went abroad, if cheap labour was used abroad, they would have no raw materials, and they in India would be practically starving. Labour must see that it was cosmopolitan and international. (Hear, hear.)

They had now what was called a League of Nations—a league of capitalist Governments to organise capital and bring into bondage and slavery Asiatics and Africans. If they did not see that they were made free they would find themselves for ever in bondage. (Applause.) He earnestly trusted that everyone would take an interest in that question. There was no single Member of Parliament who had taken the trouble to discuss that question. It was time those who knew of it should take an interest in it for the purpose of saving Indian blood and seeing that Asiatics become independent and able to stand on their own legs, and that the international interests of the masses of all countries were served and the interests of humanity advanced. (Applause.)

THE HON. MR. PATEL.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, Member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, then moved the first resolution, which read:

"That this public meeting of Indians resident in Great Britain, and British sympathisers, records its strong protest against Indian troops being used by the British Government to suppress the peoples of Mesopotamia, Arabia, Persia, Turkey and Egypt in their struggle to achieve national independence, and demands the immediate withdrawal of all troops so employed in those countries."

Britain was at that present moment engaged in military operations in various countries. The main brunt of those military adventures was borne by Indians Indian soldiers were garrisoning Egypt, Constantinople, Palestine, Mesopotamia, and a portion of Persia, not to mention several places in Africa. Those soldiers had to work under British officers, and were not trusted with the direction of policy. For a few shillings a month they allowed themselves to be armed with the most modern weapons of destruction invented by European nations to destroy human beings and valuable property. Day after day they were engaged under the command of British officers and in company with British soldiers in slaughtering men and destroying property of other races, and what for? India did not profit at all by those adventures, by that shedding of precious human blood, by that sacrifice of the life of her own children. The people of India had no voice in their government, and they therefore had no power to prevent the use of Indian troops outside India. British Colonies on the other hand had withdrawn their armies since the time of the Armistice, and to-day probably not a single Colonial soldier was fighting anywhere on the face of the earth. In England, too, the British proletariat itself was making it more and more difficult for the British junkers and militarists to draw upon British resources for Britain's adventures all over the world. Already the militarists in this country were obliged to negotiate with Russia for peace, and yet thousands of Indians were thrown in countries like Mesopotamia to wage war to teach the people in that country lessons in "independence." The Arabs of Mesopotamia, on their part, were making it as plain as daylight that they would sooner prefer the "blasting tyranny of the Turks" because the Turks at any rate allowed them to govern themselves, than allow a foreign regime to be imposed upon them. with an army of 13,000 British and 66,000 Indian troops it had not been found possible to prevent or to put down an Arab rising, and Mr. Churchill stated quite frankly the other day that the Government of India had now been warned to hold a further force in readiness be despatched to Mesopotamia in case of emergency. India herself was struggling to be free to regain her birthright, and it was the irony of fate that Indian soldiers should help others in depriving the people in other parts of the world of their birthright, but there was nothing surprising in that. Slaves must serve their masters, and an enslaved people must help in enslaving other people. Then again, the British Government was involving India in a great political risk by using Indian troops to fight other peoples. The British people were undoubtedly arousing the enmity of Turks, Egyptians, Persians, Arabs, etc., against themselves. It was true that those nations were weak, and perhaps divided amongst themselves, but a day would come when they would all combine against their common enemy. It was also a matter of fact that their neighbours belonged to the same faith and had a close community of thought as well as of interest. When that day came invasion of the British Isles was out of the question. These Isles are quite inaccessible. It was more than probable therefore that the field for a life and death struggle would lie on the Asiatic shore of the Bosphorus to the gates of Khyber, and because Indian soldiers were to-day helping the British in invading other people's territories, opportunity would be taken for an invasion of India. Thus by invading other people's territory India was running the risk of being herself invaded.

There was one other point in this connection which should not be lost sight of. India was incurring grave internal risk by the use of her soldiers abroad. Muslims of India who numbered no less than 72 millions had made it quite clear that they had the fullest sympathy with their co-religionists in the invaded countries, and that they could never have any peace of mind, unless those onslaughts on the liberty of their brethren and invasion of their lands ceased. The Hindus of India could not remain unaffected.

Although the British taxpayer knew very well how much these military enterprises were costing him, the main burden in the sacrifice of blood for that British militarism of to-day fell upon the shoulders of Indians. The greater portion of the municipal burden, however, had to be borne by the British taxpayer. It must be noted, however, that India did not escape scot free. Nearly half the Imperitl revenue in India was being spent upon the military alone. India's sanitary condition was disgracefully deplorable. It was said that the war was fought to end war and to secure the worl peace. The end of the war had not brought peace in the world. Looking round the world they saw nothing but unrest and trouble. There could be no hope of peace so long as lust for power and domination by one people over other peoples existed.

MR. SAKLATVAIA.

Mr. S. Saklatvala, seconding the resolution, said that was the first time they were standing together with other internationals of the world to claim that other people should be left as free as they desired to be themselves. They were not met to ask for something for themselves, but to refuse to join in wrong, and to ask for justice and humanitarian right for all peoples of the earth. When speaking to the railwaymen's deputation with regard to Ireland, Mr. Lloyd George said he was prepared to meet those who would "deliver the goods," but no honest man capable of "delivering the goods" would go to sharpers—(loud applause)—people who had the goods would not go to Lloyd George for they knew their pockets would be rifled. (Applause.) This was a Government of ill-repute. They did not want to trouble about using moral force so long as they could use bullets. (Hear, hear.) It was up to the British nation to help Indians in their protest against the use of cheap labour. When the present League of Peoples was formed probably either the Irish or the Indians would be given a mandate for England. (Laughter and applause.) There was more than one way of raising troops in India, but one way was shown in the banque being given that night by the Government to the ruling Princes of India. (Applause.) If there was no other way of putting a stop to the ambitions of Britain for new spheres of power, Asiatic Russia had shown a way. (Loud applause.)

MRS. NAIDU.

Mrs. Naidu said they were all united by common suffering and common shame. If her countrymen were compelled to shoot down in Amritsar the flesh of their flesh it was the martrydom, suffering and anguish of all Indians. If Indians had any courage and wanted their birthright of liberty, how dared they flout the manhood of other peoples by becoming mercenaries? If they must be slaves, let them be slaves and perish. The day was coming when the world was to be reconstructed, and not in accordance with the dreams of the Prime Minister of England. The world would change its centre and shift its capital, and would alter its vision of freedom. Life would no longer be imperial in the British sense, but would be human in an international sense, which would make life worth saving and worth living. They in Asia were going to make a great confederacy of Asiatic peoples. Let them not have upon their brows the brand of Cain, for they were their brother's keeper.

MR. MALIK

Mr. Malik, a Persian, speaking particularly to the British section of the audience, said their masters were the same as those of the Indians; they were of the same class and were practically the same individuals, and they were very, very few, and they never did the dirty work themselves. (Hear, hear.) It was the people, the soldiers and the workers who did the dirty work. The remedy lay in their own hands. It was up to those subject peoples not to wait until the black-guards of Westminster gave them the word, but they should call upon their brothers and sisters to join them in the struggle for economic freedom from the chains of capitalism. (Applause.)

The resolution was carried unanimously.

MR. DUBE.

Mr. B. Dube moved the next resolution, which read:—

"That this meeting of Indians appeals to all organisations working for international peace and against imiperialism and militarism to support their demand that Indian troops shall not be employed for such purposes, and further recommends the policy of non-cooperation with Governments and persons who violate the principle of national freedom and international harmony."

Mr. Dube referred to a work on "The Decisive Battles of India," and quoted the author as saying the Indians were full of trust and simplicity, and possessed an over refinement of civilisation, and went on to declare that unless they got rid of those qualities and recognised the fundamental fact that it was righ for human beings and citizens of a country to assert their freedom there was no hope for them. Therefore they were recommending the policy of non-cooperation. To him, that policy was a very clear one, and had been in force in India from time immemorial, and meant that persons or governments who violated the principles of human existence should be deprived of social benefits and social intercourse. (Hear, hear.)

MR. SYUD HOSSAIN.

Mr. Syud Hossain, who seconded, declared that Indians did not require telling of the humiliating position they were in at the present time. In England the Territorial Army were explicitly told that they would not be called upon to go abroad, but Indian soldiers, under coercion, were being employed in various parts of the world in order to suppress the national aspirations of a variety of peoples. The fact was a sad and humiliating reflection for Indians. In India itself the entire population was unarmed. Not even the so-called marcial races might carry arms. They were not thousands of Sikhs and yet hundreds of thousands of Sikhs of the Punjab and other Indians were systematically taken across the seas to various parts of the world to fight nationalists not yet brought to the same state of servitude as themselves, and to help to reduce them to that state.

MR. B. G. HORNIMAN.

Mr. B. G. Horniman, who was received with prolonged applause, supporting the resolution, said he was glad to note the enthusiasm with which they had received the most practical remark—about the example of Russia—that had been put before them that evening. He was not in love with Soviet Russia; perhaps he was too much of an anarchist to have faith that any kind of government would be free from tyranny, but there was not the least doubt that Parliamentary England was a thousand times worse at this moment than any other form of government that anyone could possibly conceive at the present time. (Applause.) It appeared to him that the parliamentary institutions of this country had become absolutely bankrupt, and had thrown such a blight over the people that it was possible to have a government of liars and robbers able to continue its career of crime apparently without any hope of its coming to an end within the next three or four years. It only remained for those whose consciences revolted against the sort of criminal policy now being pursued by this Government, to make up their minds not to continue to cooperate with people of that kind and to refuse to do their dirty work. A policy of "direct action" was required, and he believed that the workers of this country were absolutely prepared for that, if only their leaders had the courage to lead them on. (Applause.)

This resolution was also carried without dissent.

MR. ABUL KASAM.

Mr. Abdul Kasum moved:—

"That this meeting appeals to the electors of Great Britain to join with them in the demand for the withdrawal of Indian troops and thus help to reduce the enormous addition to the existing unbearable burden of war debt."

He said that in the House of Commons Mr. Montagu, speaking on the Amritsar affair, said he meant to rule India with the consent of the people and for the benefit of the people, and not by frightfulness and terrorism, but if Mr. Montagu and his friends thought such pious expressions of opinion would cover the misdeeds of Indian administration, for which he was responsible, they were sadly mistaken. The people of India had been deceived many times, and were not prepared to be deceived again. (Applause.) There was a limit to the virtue, credulity, and the weakness of the Indian. (Applause.)

Mr. Lawrence, of the I.L.P., seconded.

Mr. Robert Dell, supporting, said the European Governments would find that it was not in their interests to have introduced conscription into Africa. (Hear, hear.) If Britain continued her imperialistic policy, she would ruin herself and not the people she sought to oppress. (Applause.)

The resolution was carried with one dissentient.—"India".

CONTINUANCE OF SWEEPERS' STRIKE.

CORPORATION'S UNSYMPATHETIC ATTITUDE.

The strike still continues, and the efforts of Mutual friends have been of no use in effecting an understanding. The strikers seem determined to gain their point. The men and women as usual sat on the maidan the whole day.

The sanitary conditions of the city have not improved much inspit of the effort's of the Municipal Executive. Some of the main roads have been cleaned a bit, but the majority of the roads have had no attention paid to them. The Municipal Commissioner, whose attitude has been more sympathetic than that of the members of the Corporation, informed the ignorant public that there was no immediate danger of an epidemic, and that they could continue at this rate for a month if necessary. While this assurance will be taken by he public for what it is worth, they cannot altogether abandon their judgment and shut their eyes to the existing state of hings. The horrible smells that emanate from the dumps of rubbish that one meets with at every corner of the road are still there, and in spite of the efforts to burn these muck-heaps not much tangible results are apparent. The gullies remain in the same condition, unswept and uncared for and as dirty as over. These conditions cannot continue for a long time without damaging the health of the community. People cannot without demur accept the Commissioner's assurance of safety from any calamity.

CORPORATION'S HOSTILE ATTITUDE.

The attitude of the Municipal Corporators is hopelessly out of date. Most of them were afraid that the men by going on strike had committed a crime which can never be excused, and they appeared to be nervous that the men might, through their recalcitrant attitude bring about a calamity and incidentally cut short their oratorical careers, much to the loss of the public. The Municipal Councillors seem to have the "agitator" on their brains and even one or two Home Rulers who spoke were not free from that malady. Mr. N. M. Joshi had however the manliness to stand up for the strikers and put in a good word or two for them, but his speech had an exasperating effects on the plutocrats and landlords in the Corporation. The Municipal Commissioner however, is doing his best to effect an amicable settlement.

EX-POLICE SERGEANT.

CHARGED WITH DACOITY AND MURDER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 30.

The Sessions Judge of Alipore to-day was engaged in hearing a case in which F. E. Beecheer ex-police sergeant, and seven Indians were charged with dacoity attended with murder. It was alleged that on the 21st January, the accused went to Budge Budge in a taxi-cab, stopped near the house of Dhari Sirdar, a rich cooly contractor, entered the house fired at a dog and cooly there, but both missed. The dacoits then shot dead the "durwan" of the house, ransacked the house and carried away articles valued at rupees one lakh. The police searched Beecher's house and found a revolver and few cartridges. The case is proceeding.

MANDVI WARD BYE-ELECTION.

The result of the Mandvi (B) Ward bye-election is that Mr. Jafferbhoy A. Lalji has secured 461 votes and Mr. Kashinath D. Khote 353 votes. The former is, therefore, duly elected.

O'BRIEN OF PUNJAB FAME.

THREAT OF ACTION FOR LIBEL.

MR. CANDLER ON HIS INNOCENCE.

"WARM-HEARTED, KINDLY & GOOD HUMOURED"!!

In the "Sikh," dated the 18th July last, there appeared the following note regarding Colonel O'Brien:—

The action of the Head Master Government High School Gujranwala in circulating an appeal for co-operation and subscriptions in connection with "O'Brien Shield" proposed to be kept as a memorial (nay an everlasting proud monument), to the Nadir Shahi regime of that staunch votary of terrorism, Colonel O'Brien, may be considered as foolish at best. He knows that Nemesis is about to fall upon his benefactor for his misdeeds and that no one will ever remember him to be anything but a tormenter of the people. The movement will therefore expose him to the greatest ridicule. But if he is too grateful (Master Rai Sahib Khushi Ram is an Indian. He was made Rai Sahib through Colonel O'Brien!) to let the time of his benevolent Sahib remain unremembered, unhonoured and unsung, he should rest assured that the coming generations cannot forget it so long as they remember the history of their ancestors having been air-bombed and machine-gunned through his personal kindness. They may forget O'Brien when India forgets a Timur, an Aurangzeb, a Nadir and others.

Now as Colonel O'Brien, who is now-a-days (presumably in recognition of his Martial Law services in Gujranwala, for instead of being removed from service, he is occupying a rather higher and more comfortable position, in which his word is law in the three important Punjab States, Bhawalpur, Faridkot and Malerkotla) Political Agent Bhawalpur, called the attention of Mr. Edmund Candler, C. B. E., the present Secretary of the Punjab Publicity Committee, to this "libellous and unfounded attack on him," Mr. Candler, burning with indignation as it were, forthwith wrote and sent the following refutation from Simla:—

To

The Editor,

The "Sikh."

Sir,—I have recently come across a copy of your issue of July 18th which contains an unfounded attack on Colonel O'Brien. The writer of this pernicious nonsense accuses Colonel O'Brien of having the citizens of Gujranwala "bombed and machine-gunned through his personal kindness." The style of the effusion is that of an ignorant and hysterical child. "They" we are told, i.e., the coming generations, "may forget O'Brien when India forgets a Timur, an Aurangzeb, a Nadir and others." A reference to the Hunter Commission Report (volume V, page 17) shows that Colonel O'Brien had nothing to do with the despatch of the aeroplanes. He was not in Gujranwala at the time of the outbreak; he was on the road between Lahore and Gujranwala in a motor; the Aeroplanes were sent in response to a call for assistance by Mr. Heron, Superintendent of Police, who telegraphed to Lahore from Eminabad saying that the Police force was insufficient to cope with the disturbances. Aeroplanes were dispatched immediately as no other force could reach the spot in time Colonel O'Brien reached Gujranwala at the same moment as the aeroplanes. The idea that he brought them with him and directed the bombing, cannot be credited even by the callow writer of the passage in question. Mischief is evidently the motive of the attack. For ignorance there is no justification as Colonel O'Brien's evidence before the Hunter Commission is available for all who can read. The calumnies directed against this public servant are all the more reprehensible if they spring from ignorance, which refuses to be instructed. In every district in which Colonel O'Brien has served in the Punjab, his kindliness and good humour, and love for the people of this country have earned him a host of friends. No one who really knows this warm-hearted Irishman can join in the ignorant chorus of abuse that has been associated with his name, since it was his unpleasant duty to arrest the ringleaders of the disturbances at Gujranwala. I feel sure that any one who has joined in this vilification, and who afterwards makes the acquaintance of Colonel O'Brien will be heartily shamed of the injustice to which he has been a party.

The charges in your issue of July 18th are manifestly false, irresponsible and unfounded; and they were adduced without any attempt of examining the facts of the case. Under the circumstances the author of the attack can only withdraw his words and offer Colonel O'Brien an unqualified apology. Incidentally the passage is libellous and his immunity from consequences depends upon the generosity of the man who is the object of his attack.

Yours faithfully,

"FAIRPLAY."

This note was handed over to Sardar Sohan Singh (Editor Gurmukhi "Haq" now resigned) by Khan Sahib Abdul Aziz, Joint Secretary, Punjab Publicity Committee, and Editor the "Haq" with the message from Mr. Edmund Candler that "it should appear in "The Sikh" with necessary apologies." The Khan Sahib, actually showed the Sardar sahib, the original letter of Mr. Candler to this effect. And why was Sardar Sohan Singh chosen for this various task? Because the Editor and Publisher of "The Sikh" is his son—just mark the pressure that was meant to be brought to bear upon "The Sikh." S. Sohan Singh is made of a different stuff. He has passed his whole life in the service of Panth and public, and has never budged from the path which he has considered to be right and righteous from the point of view of his Divine Guide—the Guru. He joined the Punjab Publicity Committee to render his humble services to the Crown and country in connection with the war, when every loyal heart sincerely prayed for victory. But as his difference began with the present change in the policy of the "Haq," which, thanks to the efforts of its Editor, Khan Sahib Abdul Aziz, has now, to all intents and purposes, become an anti-public paper, he did not fail to express it there and then As he was not heard, and was rather accused of non-coperation, the result has been that the circulation of the Urdu "Haq" has gone down from 75,000 to 12,000 or something like that and is going down further day by day. Tired of the treatment that was meted out to him for his honest and frank difference of opinion he had already tendered his resignation on the 4th instant, and insisted either on an enquiry being made into the facts stated by him, or his being relieved immediately to enable him to join the Sikh Missien and the Sikh League propaganda, for a worker cannot remain without work. He will himself have his say in detail when he considers it suitable to do so, we being concerned here only with Mr. Candler's letter reproduced above. As Sardar Sohan Singh refused pointblank to obey this peremptory command of Mr. Candler (which, the latter thought, the former being his office subordinate, "would at once be carried out to Colonel O'Brien's gratification and jubilation)" he was forthwith informed that "Sardar Sohan Singh's resignation is accepted," and that he should be relieved "with out delay."

Now as to whether "The Sikh" can ever think of apologising to a person of Colonel O'Brien's notoriety, only an emphatic "no" is the reply. "The Sikh" most heartily welcomes him to come forward to prosecute it for "libel" or what else his legal "adviser," Mr. Candler, may call it. The writer of the note "knows what he has written and will explain and substantiate it only in the Court." Much has so far been written and published (all correct and justified) about O'Dwyer Dyer, Frank Johnson, O'Brien, Bosworth Smith and all others of that ilk—the luminaries of the Martial Law regime. What has been and is being demanded is the prosecution impeachment and dismissal of each of them. So, if any one of them has a desire to take recourse to law for the vindication of his position, he is simply welcome. For our part we will not budge a hair's breadth from principle come what may and will consider it a matter of great pride if we are made to suffer for our writing anything about any one of these oppressors of people.

We have also received (albeit verbally) another threat viz., that "The Sikh" might be dealt with by Government for such "very objectionable writings." If we are not mistaken, "the Government of Sir Edward Maclagan cannot be deceived about the Sikh, which is conducted in English not in vernacular, so that its original sense cannot be perverted in translation." Its policy and attitude towards Government are too clear for any impartial mind to misunderstand them. It is rather accused by some of its readers of being milder than even the mildest of the moderate papers in the country and of taking exception to non-co-operation etc. Its agitation (if it be so called) is confined to the present Sikh demands or to such evidently harmless things as concern the rightful claims of the Motherland upon the British Crown.

It has certainly, as in duty bound to the community whom it represents and the country it belongs to, condemned the conduct of those responsible for the Martial Law atrocities. But if with all this utmost care on its part it is subjected to any trouble, "then it wants nothing else. It must welcome such a noble death if it come about through the efforts of Colonel O'Brien or his apologist, who has not, even at" this stage of circumstances when men of Colonel O'Brien's category are being removed one by one, refrained from extolling him to the skies. Need we still assure Mr. Candler that "the Punjabees cannot tolerate to hear such a praise of the person with whose name the Gujranwala zulum shall ever be associated. He has at the same time in an effeminate way hardly characteristic of such a renowned writer showered all the vulgar terms, which he could use in a fit excitement upon the writer of the note, which if placed by the reply that he has given, will easily lead a just mind to the conclusion that the latter is not meant to be a refutation of the former; for there is certainly nothing calling for a refutation. Rather an opportunity has been availed of to eulogise a conduct which ought to be condemned. Is this, then, not an insult added to injury?

There is another interesting feature in this episode. Mr. Candler has often posed as a sympathiser of Indians, and sermonised on the necessity of burying the hatchet. Now the reader may well judge "his heart from the part he has played in the defence and praise of a person of Colonel O'Brien's infamous record."—"The Sikh."

CONSTRUCTIVE SIDE OF SINN FEIN.

HOW LAW COURTS RUN.

THE VOLUNTEER POLICE.

The following two articles contributed to the "Daily News" by Mr. Robert Lynd, the special correspondent of the paper in Ireland, describe the constructive side of Sinn Fein:—

Sir Hamar Greenwood who, unfortunately, has not seen Ireland through his own eyes, but only through the reports of the agents of Dublin Castle, describes the country as living under a Reign of Terror. As a matter of fact, except where it comes into conflict with the armed forces of the Crown, it is living for the most part equably and cheerfully under the Reign of Law.

I stood the other evening in the doorway of a hotel in a large West of Ireland town, and, as I looked down the main street, and saw three different sets of policemen moving among the crowd of promenaders I felt that surely there can never have been such an excess of law since the beginning of history. First, there were the men of the Royal Irish Constabulary, with revolvers tied to their shoulder cords. Then there were the Military Police, in their red caps. Thirdly, there were the Irish Republican Police, wearing no unform, but prepared to shew their badges of authority to anyone who challenged them in their work.

I noticed, when a sudden shouting as of a mob broke out about fifty yards away, that the only police who hastened towards the scene were the Republicans. Half a dozen athletic young men suddenly seemed to detach themselves from the crowd of promenaders, and made in double file for the danger-spot. Luckily, it was only dogs that had broken the peace, and the excitement gave way to laughter as a cur fled yelping away. Even so, the swiftness with which the Volunteer Police had acted was impressive. It was quite clearly they who were the most determined guardians of order in the town.

CLOSING THE PUBLIC-HOUSES.

Every night these young men patrol the streets until two in the morning. While I was there they succeeded in capturing a gang of house-breakers who had been infesting the neighbourhood. The burglars were afterwards tried by Volunteer Court Martial and sentenced, some to imprisonment, some to pay a fine, some to temporary banishment.

The Volunteer Police also took in hand the matter of closing the public-houses at a reasonable hour. Owing to the police having (in the phrase of the moment) ceased to function, some of the publicans were keeping open till the small hours of the morning. The Volunteers served them with a notice, telling them that they must close at 10 o'clock, Irish time, which is roughly interpreted as 11 o'clock. A few nights later they visited the public-houses towards midnight and took the names and addresses of men found on the premises. One of the men discovered was a police constable. He gave his name genially "Constable So-and-so,—home on a holiday." He was told to go and break the law no more.

If anyone appears on the streets, the worse for liquor and likely to cause a disturbance, it is not the ordinary police but the volunteers who take charge of him. They do not prosecute him, but they firmly insist on his going home, and, if he is incapable, they help him along.

In Dublin the other day they took charge of a drunken soldier who was in a pugnacious mood and whom his comrades could not control. Accompanied by the other soldiers, they conveyed him to a Y. M. C. A. centre and deposited him there in safety, leaving the message that they were the Irish Republican police.

FAIR TO BOTH SIDES.

The Volunteer Police do not shew any favour in these matters to men on their own side in politics. In a little town near Sligo, they recently ordered the publicans to keep the law against Sunday drinking. On visiting a public-house one Sunday they found a number of Volunteers who had been playing a hurling match enjoying forbidden pints of stout. They immediately ordered them to leave and cleared the premises. The Volunteer Police are obeyed.

In the west of Ireland they are also putting down illicit distilling. At first the owners of illicit stills seem to have hoped that, as they were breaking the British law, they would have the sympathy of the Republicans. The Republicans, however, taking the view that raw spirit is the cause of some of the most terrible crimes, seize the stills and empty the contents on the ground. One still-owner, whose wares had been treated in this way, appealed to Volunteer headquarters for compensation on the ground that he sold his poisonous stuff only to police-men and soldiers! He did not get it.

Some critics at a distance take the view that the activities of the Volunteer Police are theatrical and have been over-advertised. This is not true. The most Republican parts of Ireland are being policed with the roughness and efficiency. The Volunteer Police patrols exist only in some places; but in almost every place there are Volunteer Police ready to act in any emergency. In one town I visited a Unionist who had received a threatening letter appealed to them. The Volunteers at once picketed his house till he felt he was safe.

PROTECTION FOR UNIONISTS.

In many parts of Ireland, Unionists appeal to the Volunteers for the protection which they can no longer obtain from the police. In one of the chief cities of Ireland the practical withdrawal of the police from their ordinary duties meant that street-urching had a gay and rowdy time. Among other things they enjoyed breaking windows and playing noisy games in the square round the Protestant Cathedral even while services were in progress on Sunday. The Protestant Dean appealed to the police, but was told that they could not spare a man at that place. He then went to the commandant of the Volunteers, who at once promised to attend to the matter. The Volunteer Police appeared. The young disturbers of the peace scattered. And since then the Protestant services have been held in quiteness under the guarantee of protection from the Irish Republic.

The Volunteer Police again preserve order at sports and race meetings. They captured a number of pickpockets and thieves during the present month at the Bellowstown races, and I am told that in the course of the meeting even the military handed over to them some thieves they had captured. Then at the end of the meeting, a military officer came on the scene declared that the Volunteer Police were an illegal body, and compelled them to remove the armlets an other emblems of office they were wearing.

It is apparently not law and order that the Government is anxious to enforce in Ireland, but merely British law and order. Sometimes, I think it is merely Bonar Law and order.

I must leave to another message, however further consideration of what the activiti of the Volnteer Police really mean in the life of Ireland to-day.

II

I met a distinguished Irish peer and landowner to-day who told me an interesting story about the Irish Volunteers. His agent, he said, one day missed some cheques and documents from the estate office, and immediately put the matter in the hands of the ordinary police. They set inquiries on foot, but in vain. He then decided to approach the Volunteers to see if they could do any better. Within a short time they had tracked down the thieves and recovered only the cheques, but a considerable amount of property that had been stolen from a woman in the neighbourhood.

Mr. H. C. Linton, general manager of the Great Southern and Western Railway, is another witness to the beneficent activities of Sinn Fein in ferreting out crime. A few months ago, the pay train of the G. S. W. R. was held up by robbers at Killonin, Co. Limorick, and a large sum of money stolen. The Republican Police took the matter in hand, and, as a result of their efforts, traced the thieves and recovered the sum of £1,780, which they handed over to the railway company last week, after deducting £28 10d. for expenses incurred during their investigations. Mr. Linton thereupon wrote out a receipt for the money: "Received through the medium of the Irish Volunteers the sum of £1,752, being the amount recovered by them of the money stolen at Killonin on April 2, 1920."

CAPTURE OF HIGHWAY MEN.

A more sensational incident was the capture of four men, said to be deserters from the Northamptonshire Regiment, who had held up young Irishmen and stolen their clothes and bicycles near Cashel. The deserters, now dressed like civilians, lived for a time like highwaymen of the days of Hounslow Heath, visiting lonely farmhouses and demanding food and money at the point of the revolver. The Volunteers got on the track of the desperadoes, surrounded them, and took their revolvers. It was decided not to court-martial the men, however on the ground that, the prisoners being foreigners, it was more fitting simply o send them home. They were accordingly escorted in broad daylight to a seaport and put on board a ship bound for England.

Near Sligo two masked men raided the house of a lonely woman one night, and robbed her of £20. The Volunteers set out on the track of the culprits, and diiscovered that they were two ex-soldiers. As the question of finding prison room is not an easy one, they were content, after the £20 had been restored, with an undertaking that the two criminals should emigrate from Ireland.

It is only fair to the Volunteers to remember that they carry on their police work at great personal risk. The Volunteer chases the criminal, and the police chase the Volunteer who chases the criminal. I have already told the story of the three Volunteer policemen who are now serving a three months' sentence for having arrested and secured the conviction of an armed highwayman. If you want a thief caught on the western seaboard of Ireland, you go to the Volunteers. If you want a Nationalist caught you go to the police. That is the present situation in a nutshell.

The most sensational activities of the Volunteer Police hitherto have been in connection with the capture of robberies, as in the famous Mill-street bank affair. Last week a meeting of the shareholders of the Munster and Leinster Bank passed a vote of thanks to the Volunteers for their efforts in catching the robbers. The National Bank also sent a letter of thanks to the Volunteers for recovering £8,049 14s. of the stolen money.

But the minor activities of the Volunteer Police are equally important. They recently secured the conviction of some men for poisoning the waters of the River Fesle. In Galway, while I was there, they were patrolling Meulough Wood every night in order to prevent the theft of timber by people in the locality, who objected to the woods being taken over as town property. They also prosecuted a number of men at Swinford Arbitration Court for denuding a wood of timber.

KEEPING THE SABBATH.

The only instance of Volunteer Police action to which exception can be taken as a violation of liberty is, so far as I know the forbidding of a retired officer in County Wexford to plough on Sunday on the ground that it was a scandal to the neighbourhood. I agree that it is bad taste for a man to scandalise his neighbours, but, even so I think that a man should be left free to break the Sabbath if he will. This action of the Volunteers, however, should make them extremely popular in Sabbatarian Ulster.

It is not the Volunteer Police who are responsible for the half-a-dozen or so cases of cutting the hair of girls who have associated with British soldiers. I hope that they will take steps to put down so unmanly and futile a form of punishment. Quite apart from the dangers associated with the life of garrison towns (which are keenly felt in certain districts) the feeling against the girls is comparable to that in England towards girls who made friends with German soldier prisoners in war time. This exists side by side with a comparative absence of bitterness towards the soldiers themselves. As I have said, however, the attacks on girls' hair have been exceedingly few and unauthorised, and I hope they will be put down with a firm hand.

Obviously, while the Dail Eiteann is only able to meet in secret, it is by no means easy to codify crimes and punishments, and the different countries are still fairly independent as to their police and court methods. Even the punishments vary from place to place. In County Louth, for instance, two men who had robbed an old woman were sentenced to be "exhibited" at the gate of a Catholic church for a certain period. In North Kerry a labourer who had stolen a suit of clothes from a farmer was ordered to restore the clothes and sentenced to fourteen day's hard labour—"footing" turf and draining land.

I heard of several instances of prisoners who went on hunger-strike against their sentences. In one case, the hunger-strike was broken by the provision of bottles of stout. In another a convicted thief starved himself for a day. His Sinn Fein gaoler then said to him. "Look here, as soon as you reach the Wormwood Scrubbs record, we have decided to release you. In fact, the Irish Republic considers a fortnight's hunger-strike equivalent to practically an sentence it can inflict." The thief surrendered and ate his next meal.

I do not wish to exaggerate the importance of the police work of the Irish Volunteers. It is still tentative, intermittent, and carried on in the spare time of young sportsmen. It has, however, been amazingly successful, considering that it is the work of amateurs new to the game. It is also important as evidence that the young Irishman of to-day is as eager for order and justice as he is for liberty.

INDIAN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

MOTIONS BY NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 31.

The following resolution by the Hon. Mr Kamini Kumar Chanda has been admitted for discussion in the Council:—(1) This Council recommends the Governor General-in-Council that chapter XXXIII in the Criminal Procedure Code, prescribing the special provisions about the trials of Europeans and Americans, be omitted and consequential amendments be made in the Code.

The Hon. Mr. G. S. Khaparde will move:—This Council recommends to the Governor General-in-Council that he may be pleased to submit for the consideration of the Secretary of State for India the opinion of this Council that the Indian members of the Imperial and Provincial Exercutive Councils should be selected from the class of non-officials who have taken part in the public life of the country, and are in touch with public feeling and sentiment, and that Indians in the service of the Indians States should, in no case, be so appointed.

MUNITIONS BOARD CASE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 30.

In connection with the application for an extradition warrant against Mr. C. S. Waite, late Deputy Controller, Bengal Munition Board, some more witnesses were examined to-day. Evidence was not concluded when the Court rose.

HEALTH OR PRESTIGE?

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—It is with the greatest pain that we have to raise our cry so often against the Municipal Authorities who are, it seems, a great fit of torpor. The sweeper's strike it seems has assumed a terrible form now and if it unfortunately continues for a day or two more no one knows what terrible epidemic will be launched upon us once again. Sir, the streets have become so filthy that it is quite terrible to pass through them even. The sticking smell that emits out is of such an odious kind that it would perhaps not fail to faint a sensitive nose. Near the compound of the Wilson College there is a decaying carcass of a dog for the last three or four days. It emits out such a painful smell that it seems a pain of death to pass along it. If it continues to be there further more it would be most likely to produce disastrous results for the students of the College who have to pass through the Compound at least three or four times. I would request the College Authorities, through your journal, to bring pressure upon the authorities concerned to leave their obstinancy at least for the sake of the preservatioin of the good health of the people. If such obstinancy continues for days and days it shows nothing but that the authorities have no regard for the lives of the people. The condition of the city is becoming hopeless day by day and now I request those concerned to rise from their beds of callousness and put an end to the strike. Better late than never. Sir, I close this letter in the hope that you, with your characteristic readiness to serve the country will move the authorities in this matter also hoping to be excused for the trouble. Yours, etc.

RATILAL B. MEHTA.

Lohar Street,

Bombay, Aug. 27.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Madras held to mourn the death of late Rao Bahadur Cunnan Chettiar, it was resolved to raise a memorial to perpetuate his memory and a committee was appointed for the purpose. (A. P.)

NON-COOPERATION.

CONDITIONAL ACCEPTANCE BY SIND CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Sind Provincial Congress Committee came to its final decision on the question of non-cooperation at its meeting on the 26th August. The committee had invited the opinions of all the District Congress Committees on the principle and programme of non-cooperation.

At its meeting over a month ago, the Karachi District Congress Committee resolved that the consideration of question of non-cooperation be dropped in view of the holding of the special Sind Conference on the 28th and 29th August.

OPINIONS OF DISTRICT COMMITTEES.

The Shikarpur District Committee by a majority adopted the principle and entire programme of non-cooperation laid down by Mr. Gandhi, adding to it also the boycott of British goods. The Larkana District Congress Committee adopted the principle of non-cooperation and by a majority passed a resolution referring the decision of the question of its programme to the Special Congress. The Mirpurkhas District Congress Committee accepted the principle and adopted the first step of he programme, but excluded from it the clauses regarding lawyers' suspension of practice acceptance of civil employments in Mesopotamia and Boycott of Councils. As regards the second, third and fourth steps relating to withdrawal from civil employments, refusal to pay taxes and withdrawal from the police and military services. The Nawabshah and Jacobabad District Committees failed to meet to discuss the question inspite of the reminder. The Sukkur District Committee has accepted the principle but has not yet concluded the discussion of the programme. The Hyderabad District Congress Committee after a full and detailed discussion extending over 6 days adopted the principle by 17 votes to 10 and at later meetings adopted the first step by a majority, except the boycott of councils which was defeated by 10 votes to 9. Subsequent stages regarding refusal to pay income-tax, giving up civil appointments and refusal to pay other taxes were all defeated by 10 votes to 9. No one moved for the acceptance of the steps regarding withdrawal of police and military.

THE SIND CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Sind Provincial Congress Committee met on the 15th August when 33 members attended. Mr. Santdas proposed and Mr. Kishichand seconded the following proposition, "That in the opinion of this Provincial Congress Committee the acceptance of the principle of non-cooperation and the adoption of the programme as laid down by Mahatma Gandhi will seriously harm the vital interests of our country. That this committee is also of opinion that the movement of non-cooperation is opposed to the constitution of the Congress and should not be resorted to."

MR. JAIRAMDAS' AMENDMENT.

Mr. Jairamdas moved and Dr. Choithram seconded the following amendment. "This committee is of opinion that mere agitation will not be effective to secure such vital demands of the people as a just revision of the Turkish Peace terms and the acceptance of the recommendations of the All-India Congress Committee in regard to the Punjab question and therefore this Committee approves of the method of non-cooperation with the Government. Clause B. This Committee therefore suggests that the Congress at its forthcoming Special Sessions should declare that with a view that the Turkish Peace terms be revised in accordance with the pledges given to Indian Moslems and consistency with the grant of absolute independence to the Arab nationalities of Syria and Mesopotamia if they demand it and with a view that Government should carry out the recommendations of the All-India Congress Committee in regard to the Punjab the following programme of non-cooperation be adopted by the country in the stages outlined here under.

STAGES OF NON-COOPERATION.

Clause (C). First stage (1) Surrender of titles and honorary offices. (2) Non participation in Government loans. (3) Suspensions by lawyers of practice and settlement of civil disputes by private arbitration. (4) Boycott of Reforms Councils. (5) Non-participation in Government parties and such other functions. (6) Refusal to accept any civil or military post to Mesopotamia or to offer as units for the army especially for service in the Turkish territories now being administrated in violation of pledges. (7) Swadeshi second stage. Refusal to pay income tax. Third stage.—Giving up of civil appointments under Government. Fourth stage.—Refusal to pay other taxes of provincial and central government. Clause 4.—the Committee is strongly against persons in the military for police departments being asked to withdraw from service. Clause 5.—The programme however should not be put into operation until the ground has been well prepared by adequate preliminary propaganda in the country in a well organised manner. Clause 6.—It is th eopinion of this committee that all propagandists in support of non-cooperation should immediately take such step as applies to them irrespective of its order in the programme.

SHEIKH ABDUL MAJID'S AMENDMENT

Sheikh Abdul Majid moved the following amendment. "This Committee approves of the principle and programme of non-cooperation adopted by Mahatma Gandhi". Mr. T. K. Jeswansi, Editor "New Times" proposed an amendment adopting the principle of non-cooperation but suggesting that the Committee should consider the programme after the Special Congress has been held. This amendment securing only 3 votes was declared lost. The meeting lasted five hours and was adjourned to 26th August when 35 members attended, which is the highest figure of attendance. So far the further discussion of the proposition and amendments took four more hours when votes were taken. 11 members voted for Sheikh Abdul Majid's amendment and 20 for Mr. Jairamdas' amendment and the latter was again pitted against Mr. Santdas' proposition. 23 members voted for Mr. Jairamdas amendment, and 12 for Mr. Santdas' proposition. Finally Mr. Jairamdas' proposition was carried by 23 against 11 as a substantive proposition.

APPROVED BY BEHAR PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

PATNA, Aug. 30.

The Behar Provincial Conference held sittings at Bhagalpur Mr. Rajendra Prasad presiding. The Conference approved the movement of Non-cooperation, and a Committee was formed to formulate practical scheme suited to Behar. The Conference thanked the British Cabinet for Lord Sinha's appointment and demanded Lord Chelmsford's recall. Resolutions were also passed demanding the repeal of insulting discrimination between races in the code and amendment of the Bengal Tenancy Act to give full occupancy rights to tenants.

PRINCIPLE APPROVED BY PUNJAB MUSLIM LEAGUE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Aug. 30

The Council of the Punjab Provincial Muslim League at the meeting held yesterday accepted the principle of non-cooperation. In the opinion of the Council of the League, the application of the principle of non-cooperation should in the present circumstances be confined to (a) renunciation of title all honorary posts and privileges conferred by Government. (b) Adoption of Swedeshi goods with the ultimate view to boycott British goods and (c) Refusal to participate in all war loans floated by Government. The council also recommends the same action in view of the failure of Government to carry out the demands of the Congress sub-committee in regard to the Punjab disturbance.

SELF-DETERMINATION FOR MESOPOTAMIA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—To-day's "Chronicle" shows that saner counsels have prevailed and the Arabs are to have self-determination in Mesopotamia. The oil-wells of Mosul, those golden idols, of a few syndicates, who would, if they could, have sacrificed thousands of human beings at their oily altars have been relegated to the back-ground, and the preservation of thousands of God's images white, black and brown has been inaugurated. The world will feel easier. Meanwhile what about Syria. Are the French forcibly going to keep possession of it? Are the French who are a republican nation and who hate the name of a King going to become so many kings of Syria. It all seems so paradoxical. The French have forgotten their history. They have forgotten why Joan of Arc died or why DuGuesclin suffered. They have forgotten the episode of Charlotte Corday who when interrogated by the republican tribunal for the murder of Marat cried out "I killed the wretch to preserve millions." But the French of to-day are of a different temper. They kill not to save but they kill to enslave. Perhaps the French will reply "We are out for compensation for sufferings caused to our people during the war, and if by subjecting Syria we can regain a part of the loss sustained by us why should we not do so?" By all means cher messieurs demand compensation from Germany your arch-enemy, but for goodness' sake do not victimise the Syrians who were your allies and the Allies of England, who were promised independence by you and your Allies, and who are now thus magnanimously rewarded by your jackboots. As long as M. Clemenceau fought against the German hordes for the independence of his country, he was like a whole lion repelling the onslaught of a pack of wolves but when he (or for the matter his successor) attacks inoffensive creatures without any provocation, he becomes the unrelenting *tigre* hated and avoided by all beings. These are strong words but I use them deliberately because we the members of weaker nations admire the struggle of the French for freedom, and look for guidance and inspiration, from this liberty loving nation. Have they forgotten that the might of even Napoleon the Great could not break the spirit of a handful negroes, and in the end they had to evacuate Haiti and asknowledge the independence of the islanders for whom Toussait their heroic leader died in the dungeons of France exiled from home but mourned by his whole race. May the French follow the dictates of reason, humanity and justice. It makes an Indian asham ed to see so many weaker nations subjected through his instrumentality. Thousands of Indians are holding the Arabs, the Persians, the Turks and others, down, and that too not for the aggrandisement of their country. Why should Indians be the mercenary executioners of nations with whom they have no quarrel. Though we are weak let us have atleast the moral courage to refuse to do this dirty-work. The name of the Indian has become a bye-word of lothing all over the world. In to-day's "Chronicle" an article written by Syed Hossain in the "Daily Herald" under the heading of "the Indian Cannon Fodder" appears, from which I beg to publish the following extract for the edification of my countrymen. Mr. Syed Hossain says "my friend Shaikh M. H. Kidwai, Bar-at Law, related to me the following incident. "On the same boat with him travelled a number of distinguished Sikhs whose distinctive appearance with the imposing turbans makes them conspicuous everywhere. When the ship reached Port Said every one as usual got out. The Sikh gentlemen went into a restaurant to have their meals, when the Egyptian proprietor of the restaurant ordered them out saying that if their people could find nothing better to do than to come and help garrison Egypt, they must not look for hospitality at the hand of any Egyption." Comment on the above is superfluous. There is yet time. Let us regain the affection of the world by trying to sympathise with the weaker nations and God will reward us in the long run. —Yours, etc.

HAKIM RAMLAL RAMNARAIN.

No. 28, Frere Road, Fort Bombay,

Aug 28.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

MRS. BESANT ABLE TO CONTINUE TO BE PRESIDENT.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Aug. 30.

Writing in the September issue of the "Theosophist", Mrs. Annie Besant says that she has received various remonstrances about her suggestion that the Theosophical Society might consider the election of a new President in 1921. The reason for her suggestion was serious eye trouble which threatened to interfere with her work. A sudden change, she says, has now come. The useless eye is recovering its power of vision and the other eye is going all right so that she will be able to continue the work, if the Society so wishes.

NOAKHALI COAST SUBMERGED.

VILLAGES COMPLETELY DESTROYED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 30.

The Megna river, running along the Noakhali coast, has recently made alarming inroads into the Municipal limits of Noakhali town. Several residential houses and a large number of shops of the market have been or are about to be washed away. The two-storied circuit house building is also gone. Populous suburban villages to the west and south of the market, including the veterinary dispensary, police target-practice ground and Hindu cremation ground have also been completely destroyed by the river.

ABDUCTION AND MURDER CASE.

FOUR MEN SENTENCED TO DEATH

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Aug. 30.

The Sessions Judge of Coimbatore delivered judgment to-day in a case in which Subbarao, a wealthy citizen of Coimbatore and four others stood charged with abduction in a motor car and the murder of a photographer, named Gurusami Pillai, on the 13th January last. One of the accused turned approver and was acquitted. The assessors held the accused not guilty, but the Judge, disagreeing, convicted the accused, and sentenced them to death subject to confirmation of the High Court.

EDITOR SUED FOR DEFAMATION.

FINED RS. 4,500.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Aug. 31.

Charges of defamation brought by a schoolmaster of the Letpadan Government School, against the Editor of a Burmese newspaper ended in the conviction and a fine of Rs. 1,500 on each of the three charges with an alternative of imprisonment. Rs. 4,000 of fine if recovered is to go to complainant who was accused of drunkenness in a public place. The Magistrate held that accused may have been partly influenced by mistaken notion that he was acting for public good. A fortnight's time was allowed for payment. The case has aroused much public interest.

DISTRESS IN MIDNAPORE.

GOVERNOR'S APPEAL FETCHES RS42664

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 31.

In response to an appeal made by the Governor for funds in connection with relief of distress in Midnapore, rupees 42,664 has been subscribed or promised, Lord Ronaldshay paying Rs. 2,500, Raja of Mahishadal Rs. 15,000, an Indian merchant Rs. 10,000.

MERCHANT IN TROUBLE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 30.

To-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate Mr. A. F. Saldana, a hardware merchant of Calcutta who was arrested at Colombo and brought here was produced. The Magistrate directed the release of the accused on a bail of Rs. 20,000.

RAJA OF SARAWAK IN RANGOON.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Aug. 31.

Rajah of Sarawak, Sir Charles Brooke arrived in Rangoon on Monday afternoon by the Straits mail en route to England. The Rajah who is accompanied by two children, leaves on Saturday by "Gloucestershire." His brother the Rajah Muda will take charge of Sarawak during his absence. His people were badly in want of Burma rice, but efforts to obtain it has hitherto failed. The Rajah's journey via Rangoon indicates pressure on the passage accommodation from the Straits Ports.

HINTS FOR ITALY-BOUND PASSENGERS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 30.

The Italian Consul-General notifies that Italian or foreign subjects residing in India who intend to proceed to Italy, or to other destinations via Italy, should apply for the visa of their passports only to the Italian Consulate-General Calcutta, 23 Harrington Mansions. The Consular fee for the visa on foreign passports is Rs. 6. The Consulate-General is open every day, holidays excepted, from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

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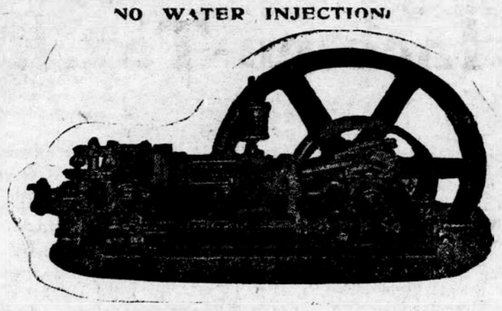

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MR. GANDHI'S MADRAS TOUR

FROM A HINDU NON-COOPERATOR.)

The several national problems which confront India have now been crystallised into one broad and fundamental issue which Mr. Gandhi in his own pithy way has dubbed as Non-co-operation. The title is misleading. For as Mr. Gandhi admits in the latest issue of "Young India" he "would co-operate a thousand times with this Government to wean it from its career of crime." But what he really means is, in his own words "I will not co-operate with it to continue that carer." And as the editor of the Indian Social Reformer" rightly observes "Non-Co-operation represents not only a political method but a philosophy of life and conduct over which there can be no compromise between those who accept it and those who reject it." The words are only too true but I am only sorry for the choice the Reformer has made. I have yet hopes it will not be long before it changes its mind. But that is by the way. What I have undertaken here, by the kind courtesy of the editor of the "Chronicle" is to transcribe some of my jottings on Mr. Gandhi's South Indian tour in which owing to a happy combination of circumstances I was privileged to accompany him.

Places of Visit.

Within a brief period under a week Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Shaukat Ali were able to visit, among other places, Kumbakonam, Nagpore, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Calicut, Mangalore, Salem and Bangalore. Each of the towns is a strong centre of Khilafat activity. In addition to Kumbakonam and Trichinoploy being two holy cities of the South for the Hindus almost all the centres are also strong Moslem centres. At every one of the above towns and almost at each wayside station the train carrying the distinguished leaders halted there was enthusiastic welcome awaiting irrespective of the untimely hours of night that not even the devoted exertions of the other members forming the party could secure for the leaders both Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Shaukat Ali any rest. It would be no exaggeration to say in no single day had both the leaders been able to snatch any sustained rest for a few hours. The Viceroy is mistaken if he thinks Non-Co-operation will die of inanity. It will not. The Government have to choose, if they wish to persist in their present career of injustice, to have either the courage to arrest both the leaders and restrict their activities or the wisdom not to arrest them, thus giving themselves a short lease of life in their career.

At Kumbakonam.

We left Madras on a Sunday night reaching Kumbakonam early morning next day. At each halt the train made the citizens of the towns and surrounding places were assembled both inside and outside the platform with addresses of welcome and mostly recognising the invaluable services the leaders are rendering to the country by their courageous lead on the Khilafat and Punjab questions. All over the way, the religious salutations of our Mahomedan brethren "Allaho Akbar" greeted us and thrilled one as he lishtened to it in the deep hours of the night, and saw through the greeting the intense religious feeling running through. The greetings of our Moplah Mahomedan brethren in the Malabar side was most touching in this respect. At Kumbakonam the whole town put on festive appearance and the thoroughfares were decorated profusely with many welcome arches in the way. I shall minimise description of the princely reception the leaders had as each town vied with each other and it is not possible to give the palm to any centre without doing injustice to others. What I am most concerned is to give expression to some of the expositions in their various aspects which the leaders gave to Non-Co-operation and which were really instructive. Every moment of their tour the leaders have been making history. They have been growing round the creed of Non-Co-operation new literature by their utterances. Mr. Gandhi avoided repetition at the centres he visited and with every one of his addresses there was a new point made and a fresher aspect of the beauty and infallibility of Non-Co-operation presented.

"Not a Jain."

At Kumbakonam amongst the several addresses one was presented by the Jain community which welcomed him as one of their community. Mr. Gandhi at the conclusion of an impassioned appeal on Non-Co-operation corrected the common error of identifying him with the Jain community and while professing respect for the religion as for other religions said he was a Vaishnavite and from his youth has drawn his inspiration from the Prince of Non-Co-operators Prahlada who even when a youth non-co-operated with his own father. Mr. Gandhi declared in unequivocal terms that if one believed that God the Father of all fathers was greater than the father of men then if a question of truth arose and if necessity arose one must non-co-operate even with one's father. If so, then he said the Hindus and particularly no Vaishnavite can remain true to his faith religion and God and continue to co-operate with an admittedly wicked immoral and unjust Government. If the Mahomedans were the sons of the Motherland then the Hindus had no other course but to stand by them at the hour of their trial. I need hardly say every sentence told.

TO ARREST MR. CHURCHILL!

A demand for the arrest of Mr. Churchill is included in a resolution which the Independent Labour Party will submit at the annual conference of the Scottish Labour Party in Glasgow on September 25.

The resolution asserts that Mr. Churchill, as War Secretary, in using British military resources to assist the reactionary elements in Europe to make war against the Soviet Government without the consent or knowledge of the British Parliament or people, has shown himself to be regardless of all principles of democracy, has grossly violated the British Constitution, and has thereby committed crimes against humanity which call for his immediate arrest preliminary to his impeachment at the Bar of the House of Commons.

THE RACIAL BARGAIN.

A DELIBERATE INSULT TO THE NATION.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It seems that the bureaucratic unwisdom has resolved upon to bring into existence a circumstance in the country the consequences of which cannot but be fatal and ruinous to the sacred bond of union between England and India. After our contribution, quite disproportionate to our capacity, to the victorious conclusion of the war, we naturally thought that an equality of claims and privileges with the foreigners at least in our own country will be conceded to us by the omnipotent British Government. But alas! we are disappointed. By the introduction of the Press Act our liberty of writing was cut down and we put up with it; by the introduction of the Seditious Meetings Act our imagination and power of speech were stifled and we put up with it; by the passing of the Rowlatt Act our movements were restrained and we put up with it; and in several other ways we have patiently borne all the sufferings and grievances hurled against us. Now, an attempt has been made to insult us, we who have practically *saved the British Empire* from being made a footstool of that ambitious monarch, the Imperial Kaiser. This is no bluff or exaggeration. I am supported by no less a person than the Lord Chancellor of England, Lord Birkenhead. This is what he says in "United India" in reply to Mr. Blatchford's question, "Is India worth keeping"? His Lordship says:—

"But to-day with the lessons of the war fresh in our minds the mere fact that the question has been asked by a responsible and patriotic Englishman is disturbing and it is well, however obvious the facts may be, however clear the answer, to state in broad outlines why the severance of the tie that binds India to the Empire, would be a crushing and irreparable disaster."

"*I say deliberately and with knowledge that the winter campaign of* 1914-1915 *would have witnessed the loss of the channel ports but for the stubborn valour of the Indian corps.*" (Italics are mine.)

"One and a quarter of million of her troops fought bravely in many campaigns—in France, in Egypt, in Mesopotamia, in the Dardanelles and in Palestine—her seamen shared with their British comrades the perils of the submarine." In the face of this illuminating record of our military capacity, is it not, Sir, a wanton and deliberate insult to the whole nation that we should be relegated to an inferior position in the defence of our own Motherland? Else, what meaning is there in shutting the British Indian subjects of His Majesty, out of the Indian Auxiliary Force and devising another measure for the left out? That hateful creed of racial discrimination cannot go further!

Just as the Rowlatt Act was passed in the teeth of the opposition of the country, the Bills under reference too might be passed. But it is our imperative and unavoidable duty to warn the representatives of His Majesty in this country and England of the consequences, suicidal consequences, resulting from the passing of the Bills into Acts. The immediate result will be that all those who still retain faith in the justice and sincerity of the British Government will be driven to join the ranks of those who lost their faith long ago. That is to say, the whole country will become desperate. Self-respect is an invaluable asset of a nation as it is of an individual, and if it is violated, no nation can rest content.

We must show to the Government that we are insulted, by holding protest meetings all over the country and by urging our representatives in the Council to tell the Government in plain language what people think about the Bills. We must hold our meetings without any loss of time so that our resolutions will help our representatives in the Council to oppose the Bills when they emerge out of the Select Committee on the 9th September. There is no use in "shutting the stable after the horse has been stolen." We must protest before the Bill becomes an Act. I appeal through your columns to the following Associations in Bombay to hold a joint protest meeting immediately:—

The Bombay Presidency Association.
The Western India National Liberal Association.
The Home Rule Leagues.
The National Home Rule League.
The Bombay National Union.

Bombay must take the lead. Sir, this is a subject which touches the self-respect of every Indian, to whatever political persuasion he might belong. There is no doubt that the whole of Bombay will unite. Equally there is no doubt that our veteran politician who has become grey in the service of his Motherland and who still retains his youthful energy and activity, I mean Sir Dinshaw E. Wacha, will guide us by presiding on the occasion. I hope the bustle of the Special Congress will not make our politicians and political associations insensible to the insult, the most humiliating insult aimed at us. In spite of our differences, let us all unite and fight.—Yours, etc.,

N. V. SARMA.

Girgaon, Aug. 30.

CLAIMS OF PENSIONERS,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 31.

At a meeting of the Pensioners' Association following resolution was adopted:—That a deputation to Simla is most necessary to press the needs of pensioners on His Excellency and on the responsible heads of His Excellency's Government, and, in the event of His Excellency's inability to receive the deputation, that His Excellency be requested to refer the question of the claims of pensioners to the Finance Department with a view to affording immediate relief.

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GENTS.	PER PAIR. Rs. as.	GENTS.	PER PAIR. Rs. as.
Grace Kid shoes	6 4	Marching Boots.	14 0
Million Shoes M.S.	5 6	Superior Shoes H. S. ..	10 6
Million Boots	6 10	Canvas Shoes	4 12
Monsoon Boots	6 14	Superior Boots H.S. ..	12 6
Albert Slippers from Rs. 4-2	Rs. 5	Ladies Shoes	5 10
Boys Boots	5 0	Ladies Boots	9 0

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Suit Cases 30" to 20" Rs. 70 to Rs. 45. Hand Bags 12" to 24" Rs. 16 to 36.
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The Loan is open for Subscription throughout India. up to 30th September 1920 inclusive.

Denomination of Bonds—Rs. 12½, Rs. 25, Rs. 50, Rs. 100, Rs. 500, Rs. 1,000, Rs. 5,000 and above up to Rs. 1,00,000.

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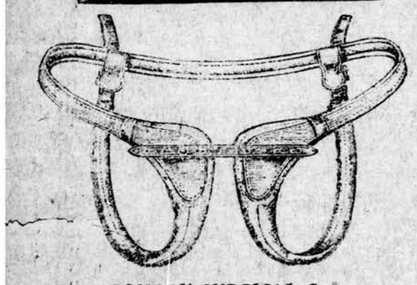
(2) The Eastern Bank, Ltd., Bombay.
(3) Do. do. .. Calcutta.
(4) The Bank of Madras, Madras and its branches.
(5) The National Bank of India, Ltd., Madras.
(6) The Bank of Mysore, Ltd., Bangalore.
(7) The State Huzur or any District or Taluk Treasury in the Mysore State.

For full details of terms of the Loan, please see Notification No. Fl. 8596—G. F. 289-10-2, dated 29th June 1920, copies of which are obtainable at all Treasries in the State and the Banks referred to above.

TRUSSES



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Imperial P. O. P. Rs. 14-4 per gross
Solio " " 14-4 "
Kentmere " " 14-4 "
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Paget Self Toning Paper Packets & Postcards.
Primus Self Toning Paper " "
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Fort, BOMBAY

THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 31.

The monsoon has strengthened in the Gangetic plain. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bihar and Orissa and local in Lower Burma, Bengal, United Provinces, east India. east Central Provinces, Mysore Mysore and north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, north Punjab, Kashmir, west Central Provinces. Konkan, Bombay Decoan, south Hyderabad and south-east Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair. Victoria Point two inches, Tezpur, Silchar one and a half, Cherrapunji fourteen, Dhubri, Mymensingh four, Daltongamj one and half. Benares three-quarters, Bahraich one, Mainpuri, Murree a half, Pendra one and a half, Madura one, Cotacamund two.

Forecast:—Increase in Burma.

SIMLA, Aug. 30.

The Bombay monsoon remains weak. Rain fall has been nearly general in Assam. Bengal, Central India, Konkan and local in Burma, Orissa, Bihar, west of the Centre Provinces. Mysore, and Malabar. A few falls also occurred in the United Provinces, the Northwest Frontier Provinces, Gujerat east Hyderabad and North Madras coast. The chief amounts are:—Dibrugarh nine inches. Tezpur, Shillong one and half, Gauhati three, Dhubri two, Cox's Bazar, Narayanganj three, Chittagong two. Barisal, Bogra Dinajpur, Darjeeling, Purnea, Bahraich one and a half, Mainpuri, Deesa three quarters Nowgong one and a half.

Forecast:—Extension in Bihar and Orissa.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Total Rainfall up to 8 a. m. of 31st Aug.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a. m. of 1920.	Total since 1st June, 1920.	June 1st to 8 a.m. of 31st Aug.	
			1918.	1919.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory — —	0·17	35·34	19·88	58 46
Fort (St. George's Hospital) —	0·14	40·78	19·87	65 20
Esplanade (Goh Tej. Hospital) ..	0·10	39·76	20·30	61·29
Byculla (J. J. Hospital) — —	0·06	39·97	24,34	68·09

STANDING BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 60 deg. F. and the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 31st August 1920 was 30.020 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 60 deg. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 60 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 6-42 a.m., Standard Time' the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0·11 inch for every 16 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday. the 31st August, 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0.12" of rain. Skies are clear or only lightly cloudy. Humidity is below normal except in the west Punjab. Both day and night temperatures are above the average in the east and north Punjab, the excess in the former being considerable at Ambala and Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Mainpuri reports 0.60" of rain Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect at Agra and Jhansi. Day temperature is above the average throughout the excess being considerable at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu reports 0.40" of rain. Skies are clear or only lightly clouded excepb at Karachi. Humidity is in slight defect at Jaipur and Jacobabad. Day temperature is in excess at Jaipur, while night temperature is above the average at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are heavily clouded in Central India West and are lightly or moderately cloud ed elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Rajkot. Day temperaure is in excess at Ahmedabad, but is in defect at Neemuch.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur reports 042" of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect at Nagpur. Day temperature is in excess at Akola, but is in defect at Amroti and Jubbulpore.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.17" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona reports 0.17" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at Aurangabad. Day temperature is above the average except at Poona and Belgaum; night temperature is in slight defect in the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—There is almost a complete break in the activity of the monsoon, the only rainfall reported being a few light showers in the Konkan, the north Bombay Deccan, the east of the Central Provinces, the west of the United Provinces, south Rajputana and the north Punjab. Day temperature remains high in the Punjab, the United Provinces and the northedn half of the Peninsula with the exception of the Konkan.

Forecast.—No large change appears likely.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 30th August 1920.

The Bombay monsoon remains weak. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam Bengal, Central India, and the Konkan. and local in Burma, Orissa, Bihar, the west of the Central Provinces, Mysore and Malabar. A few falls have also occurred in the United Provinces, the North-west Frontier Province, Gujarat, east Hyderabad and on the north Madras coast.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Dibrugarh nine inches; Tezpur, Shillong one and a half; Gauhati three; Duburi two; Cox's Bazar, Narayanganj three; Chittagong two; Barisal, Bogra, Dinajpur, Darjiling, Purnea, Bahraich, Nowgong one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 31st AUG. 1920.

Stations.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum 24 past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total, 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st June to date
PERSIAN GULF						
Bushire						
Do. (30th)	93.2	79.6	66			—0.01
Jask	92.0	81.1	82			—0.08
Muskat	89.4	77.2	82			—0.17
Do. (30th)	82.4	77.6	86			—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	100.8	81.6	64	..	2.36	—2.20
Rawalpindi	102.	75.0	69	0.12	9.87	—5.45
Lahore	102.8	81.8	56	..	7.06	—5.29
Hissar	104.5	82.0	51	..	4.05	—4.67
Ambala	103.6	81.2	58	..	10.96	—4.08
Delhi	100.1	83.6	54	..	10.70	+2.70
UNITED PROVINCES						
Agra	101.3	82.2	58	..	17.48	—1.87
Mainpuri	94.9	76.4	80	0.60	10.57	+0.96
Jhansi	93.2	78.4	66	..	16.79	—10.04
Cawnpore	96.8	80.5	82	..	22.06	—4.97
Allahabad	91.7	79.8	83	..	30.62	+3.85
SIND & RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	101.7	80.2	61	..	1.45	—2.64
Karachi	86.9	79.1	83	..	0.54	—4.96
Ajmer	89.2	76.4	75	..	20.21	+4.88
Jaipur	98.2	75.2	67	..	23.31	+10.48
Kotah	91.8	76 6	76	..	21.01	+1.15
Mount Abu	70.2	64.2	98	0.40	33.30	—14.79
GUJRAT, KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA West—						
Rajkot	92.0	75.2	91	..	10.46	—1.26
Dwarka	—	—	—	..	—	—
Veraval	82.1	80.1	87	..	17.56	+2.59
Rajkot	92.8	74.6	73	..	17.09	—4.09
Bhavnagar Para	91.6	74.2	77	..	19.58	+1.89
Surat	87.2	75.1	86	0.02	25.74	—7.51
Ahmedabad	94.5	74.1	75	..	9.21	—13.37
Deesa	91.9	76.2	80	..	13.47	—5.65
Neemuch	86.1	70.8	93	..	25.74	+5.34
Indore	85.4	70.1	88	..	20.73	+0.79
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	91.9	74.6	83	..	27.91	—14.04
Saugor	83.6	71.8	86	..	30.95	—2.82
Hoshangabad	84.5	72.9	92	..	24.56	—11.38
Khandwa	86.4	72.1	82	..	21.39	—0.38
Akola	91.4	73.5	75	..	9.21	—13.37
Amraoti	93.4	72.9	66	0.01	11.40	—11.10
Nagpur	88.8	73.9	69	..	22.11	—13.63
Chanda	88.5	76.2	84	..	24.48	—12 79
Raipur	94.6	73.6	91	0.42	29.56	—6 21
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.2	78.0	82	0.17	35.34	—22.14
Ratnagiri	83.7	75.1	89	0.86	50.16	—32.59
Marmugoa	83.4	74.0	91	0.03	65.91	—11.94
Karwar	80.7	72.8	91	0.03	70.65	—27.66
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	92.8	67.2	70	..	4.67	—8.30
Ahmednagar	90.8	69.0	69	..	2.34	—8.36
Poona	81.3	64.0	88	0.17	12.47	—3.68
Sholapur	92.8	71.5	64	..	5.74	—10.56
Bijapur	90	69.7	77	..	6.48	—1.62
Belgaum	77.5	66 2	92	..	28 26	—5.90
Aurangabad	92.8	69.4	70	..	5.07	—12.17
Nizamabad (Indr)	90.2	75.2	78	..	19 4	—5.65
Hyderabad	92.8	75.4	72	..	13.54	—5.20
MALABAR & CEYLON.						
Mangalore	79.1	73.0	90	0.09	101.16	+3.21
Calicut	83.4	74.0	90	..	101.16	+19.75
Cochin	84.7	74.7	81	..	79 92	+15 15
Colombo	85.2	75.0	88	0.30	20 96	+4.56
MADRAS INCLUDING (MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	97.3	79.2	74	..	10.68	—0.90
Bellary	93.1	72.5	63	0.06	4.87	—1 23
Cuddapah	98.4	80.8	54	..	8.90	—3.74
Madras	99.3	76.8	68	..	4.69	—5.89
Seagalore	84.8	66.4	85	0.02	10.06	—3.29
Coimbatore	91.2	70.3	69	..	3.26	—1.46
Trichinopoly	100.7	76.3	65	..	1.54	—5.06
Negapatam	94.6	76.8	80	..	3.47	—3.28

SOME GOOD MOTOR BULB HORNS AT REDUCED PRICES

AMERICAN BULB HORN.
Very solidly built. As used on most new Cars at the present time. Oval Bell 7¾ inches by 5½ ins. Cheap to buy. Nickel plated. Exact to sketch.
Rs. 32-8 each.

"NESTHILL" BULB MOTOR HORN—exact to sketch. Reliable English make. Nickel-plated. Length 21 inches overall. Low priced goodness.
Rs. 32-8 each.

It is better to BUY all your requirements from large importers.
N.B.—PETROL supplied to our regular clients buying coupen Books—
The Advance Motor Co.
"THE MOTORISTS' EMPORIUM"
SANDHURST BRIDGE ROAD, CHOWPATI, BOMBAY.
Telegrams: "AUTOMOTIVE" Telephone: No. 5121.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time	HIGH WATER Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER Day of Month	LOW WATER Bombay mean Time.	LOW WATER Depth on Sill.
	Sept.	h. m.	ft. in.	Sept.	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed.	1	m 0 39	37 9	1	m 6 29	16 8
		0 52a	28 0		6 57a	15 11
Thur.	2	m 1 18	37 9	2	m 7 6	17 2
		1 32a	27 9		7 31a	15 11
Fri	3	m 2 0	37 6	3	m 7 46	18 0
		2a	27 8		8 11a	16 1
Sat.	4	m 2 46	36 11	4	m 8 31	18 11
		2 48a	26 6		8 53a	16 5
Sun.	5	m 3 33	36 4	5	m 9 22	19 11
		3 28a	26 3		9 55a	17 0
Mon	6	m 4 42	35 10	6	m 10 44	20 7
		4 56a	25 1		11 9a	17 5
Tues.	7	m 6 2	37 6	7	m 6 34	16 4
		6 22a	25 1		6 23a	16 9

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 30th Augt. 1920.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p. m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.784 inches.
Temperature of Air	81.9 Degs.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.6 "
Dew Point	75.3 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.806 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10).	5.6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	86.3 "
minimum do.	78.5 "
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SSW, SW, WSW.
Movement of Wind	104 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.19 Inches.
Total fall during month	4.52 "
Do. do. year	26 60 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 31st	0.06 "

Dr. G. H. Walters has been appointed Principal of Shia Intermediate College, Lucknow.

It is understood that Dr. Subramania Iyer of Madras is expected at Simla on Wednesday on a short visit.

The Finishing Touch.

STUDY your face as well as your frocks. Give your skin day by day the benefit of an oxygen bath as provided by the Ven-Yusa treatment. This will promote its clearness and a soft purity of tone.

Ven-Yusa, unlike many toilet preparations, is designed to prove useful, and not merely ornamental. It is used by ladies as much for its direct influence over the complexion as for its agreeable perfume.

The touch of Ven-Yusa is as magic on the skin. It gives that finishing touch to the toilet which marks the triumph of beauty. Ven-Yusa clears away muddiness from the complexion, drives off wrinkles and unsightly blemishes, and protects the skin from the ill-effects of the hot, dusty climate.

VEN-YUSA
The Oxygen Face Cream

R.1 per jar, of Chemists, Perfumers, &c., or by post from Havero, Smith, Stanistreet & Co., Dalhousie Square, Calcutta; Kemp & Co., Bombay; B. Brookes & Co., Karachi; H. M. de Sousa & Co., Rangoon; or The Colombo Apothecaries Co., Colombo.

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Manufacturers and suppliers of Hand and Folding **Harmoniums** with Sweet, sonorous Tune, made of seasoned teakwood and first class reeds to suit all climates and musics, **Violins, Mandolins Guitars** of many varieties with their fittings of the best make, Sitars, Saraj, Tamburas Clarionet, Cornet, Tabla, and all sorts of musical instruments at lower than market rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. For particulars ask for our Illustrated Catalogue.

National Harmonium Co.,

10-3, Lower Chitpur Road (B.C.) CALCUTTA.

Telegrams:—MUSICIANS, CALCUTTA.

Lokamanya Tilak's Marble Bust
FOR "THE KESARI" OFFICE

is being finished by Mr. V. V. WAGH, *Sculptor, at his Premier Sculpture Studio, Girgaon, BOMBAY, from a plaster model prepared from Sittings accorded by* LOKAMANYA.

Mrs. BESANT, who has seen the model, writes:—

"It Is a speaking Likeness."

Specially reduced price: Rs. 2,000/- only.

Mr. WAGH is now busy making plaster and marble Statues and Busts of Lokamanya.

Also Busts of, among the others, Lord and Lady Hardinge, Lord and Lady Willingdon, Dr. Rabindranth Tagore, Hon. Mr. Surendranath Banerjea, Mahatma Gandhi and Mrs. Besant," made from sittings, are available at, Rs. 3,000 each.

The Violetta Violet Rays:—A most useful apparatus which serves the purpose of a Family Doctor ready at hand at any moment to cure all sorts of ailments

The Adjusto Lite:—A most wonderful lamp which you can attach to anywhere and everywhere, handy and indispensable for every household.

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GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Grant Medical College authorities seem to have lost all sense of proportion in making such a big mountain of a small mole hillout of a couple of students making some noise or observations during a lecture. I have been serving in the compound of the College for very night 25 years (having retired in 1917) and have been connected with the College, in one form or another for 55 years, and have on very many occasions come across such incidents, sometimes more serious than the present one, but I have never seen such hue and cry raised over such a trivial incident, either by the Professor concerned or by the College authorities. A Gray, a Hatch, a Dimmock, a Street or a Barry would have disposed off such a point, to the satisfaction of all concerned, in a few minutes. I remember very many such occurrences referred to my own chief, Col. Collis Barry, for disposal by the then Principals, and very well remember how these matters were dealt with in those days, both to the satisfaction of the students and the College authorities—and what an amount of respect and affection the them teachers of the College commanded amongst the boys. In fact the students were very deeply attached to their teachers. I venture to ask the College authorities, if such trivial occurrences are peculiar to the Grant Medical College and not to the other local Colleges, and whether such trifling incidents do not happen even in the best English and Continental Colleges; and whether there hundreds of students are asked to apologise for the faults of a couple. This unseemly squabble must now stop, the boys concerned reprimanded and the College should proceed with its usual serious work. I am very much surprised that the present respected and sympathetic Chief of the Service has not so far intervened and brought an end to the matter. These are very common occurrences in educational institutions where a new or nervous Professor takes up his new duties and the students do not find his work and lectures upto the standard of the old and necessarily more accomplished Professor. The same thing befall me some years ago, when I followed a very old and versatile teacher, who had gone on leave. A little forbearance, tact and good humour smoothed my way in a few days. I would strongly advise the students to refrain from writing any more in the Press, and would humbly suggest to the College Council to strongly reprimand the boys immediately concerned and let the matter be buried. If allowed to go on these occurrences are contagious, and likely to spread in more virulent forms unless very slight notice is taken of them; apart from their creating bitterness between the teacher and the taught. The College authorities ought to remember the sign of the times.—Yours, etc.

B. E. GHASVALA.

Aug. 28.

WASTE OF PUBLIC MONEY.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Principal of the Karnatak Arts College, Dharwar, has given an excellent certificate to his friend the Executive Engineer, D. P. W., for completing the additions and alterations to the old Head Office buildings, to enable him to locate the College there from the beginning of the Sessions, and the Governor has duly acknowledged the appreciations in his speech delivered on the occasion of the opening ceremony. Whether the D. P. W. have shown any extraordinary feat of action in carrying out the additions and alterations in time or whether the work justified the large amount of over Rs. 40,000, is not for a layman to say. We have no doubt Mr. Vacha, the Superintending Engineer, will some day, as he is in duty bound, go through it. But from the details of works executed, it appears to us that the amount spent is rather too much even considering the urgency of the work. Anyhow we do not see anything extraordinary in finishing the work in time and those who have watched the progress of the work did not notice any extraordinary measures taken in the matter, to deserve so much praise of the Department, which formed the sum and substance—nay the subject of the Principal's speech.

Extraordinary educational and engineering brains and skill have—however, been displayed in altogether disfiguring the beautiful frontage ground of the College, by removing the garden and cutting down the stately trees which must have cost a good deal to the late owners; and by abruptly lowering the level of the ground within a few feet from the building for the purpose of play grounds and for spending nearly Rs. 30,000 over it with an easy conscience. We quite understand that the College is in need of two Play grounds for Cricket and Hockey. But these could have been more conveniently provided, without interfering with the splendid front view, and at a cost of even less than Rs. 10,000 by diverting the main road a little and sparing a portion of the unnecessarily big compound of the Principal's residence. Any Engineering expert with a little commonsense will at once find this out. A pretty good sum has been spent over the Tennis Courts, which have been laid out in such an unsuitable spot, that the Governor himself had to ask them to stop the work and provide the Courts on the east side of the Institute. Thus, it will be seen that a good deal of public money has been wasted quite uncontrolled in order to satisfy the whims of somebody. By the bye, will any body please let us know what has become of the big trees cut down and removed from the College compound?—Yours, etc.

PRO BONO PUBLICO

24th August, 1920.

REVISION OF PENSIONS.

To THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I find from the reports of the Bombay Legislative Council that the motion moved by the Hon. Mr. R. S. Garud for the revision of the pre-war pensions of the retired members of the provincial and subordinate Government service was not carried. I am sorry that this will affect prejudicially not only Government pensioners but also poor non-Government pensioners. It appears that the motion was rejected, because its adoption would involve Government into a heavy expenditure. There is no doubt whatsoever that owing to the abormal rise in the cost of living, the condition of low-paid pensioners has been pitiable. The salaries of every staff of every department of Government Municipalities, etc., have been revised and largely increased, before which the employees drew war and other allowances to tide over their difficulties. These allowances were conceded to all servants—I believe to all drawing Rs. 200 per mensem and under, but no sooner had these servants retired, the concessions they were granted, while they were in service, were withdrawn, and they are paid pensions on a rate calculated on the average of three years' salaries, in accordance with their salaries, and not on salaries plus allowance. It will be seen from this that the retirements have taken place when the scheduled of salaries were framed in accordance with the conditions prevailing during and after pre-war times; whereas the pensioners have to struggle for existence on different conditions to face a much increased cost of living and to suffer privations and distress of which the wealthy Honourable members can have no conception, much less can they realize the hard situation. I should, therefore think that Government and other bodies who have retired their old servants, will sympathise with them with a genuine feeling to improve their said lot and to grant increased pensions. I should respectfully suggest that the allowances on account of war, etc., which they used to get while in service, should be granted and this will, in some way, tend to alleviate their sufferings. I understand that all Municipal pensioners have been contributors to the Pension Fund and if these contributions are refunded to those who have not been pensioners for more than, say, 10 or 5 years, they will be a great help to them. In order that the cost of pensions may not be great, I have suggested allowances only to those pensioners whose monthly pensions are not likely to be over Rs. 100 (one hundred) a month. I would not recommend pensioners who have enjoyed very long their pensions. I submit that it is high time that some relief be given to the pensioners.—Yours, etc.,

"HUMANITY."

From a photo of a Bonnie Glaxo Baby

Britain's Bonniest Babies
are GLAXO Babies!

Infant Welfare Centres have been formed all over Great Britain to help mothers rear better babies. An official government list recently published gives the addresses of 1,517 Centres. *Over 1,200 such Centres* are regularly purchasing sufficient Glaxo (nearly a quarter of a million pounds weight every month) to feed continuously *over 50,000 babies*—and this as the result of more than 12 years' experience under expert medical observation.

H.M. Government purchased nearly 10,000,000 lbs. weight of

Glaxo

"Builds Bonnie Babies"

during 1917-18 to ensure that Britain's Babies should be properly fed.

Can you have more substantial proof that Glaxo is the food for YOUR Baby?

If your Chemist or Dealer cannot supply please send his name and address to "Glaxo Special Representative" c/o S. F. COLAH and Coy., 70, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

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They have the unique distinction of having won more than one gold medal, for superb craftsmanship.

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As. Six and Twelve per bottle.

Try to Make your eyes like Electric light always use our.

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It cures all sorts of eye diseases and also stys Sareness, opthalmic irrits, Cataract spots etc. and makes eye Cool and brilliant. Rs. 50 per one Tola. Sample bottle Re. 1 (one only).

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FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

Royal Yakuti.

This Yakuti or life giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest, and richest vegeable drugs. I has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this Country, but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that superb is not that which a performer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 21 pills, Rupees ten only.

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It is made from the finest and purest materials only, and containing ingredients calculated to remove all blemishes of the skin.

A really high-class soap, specially prepared for sensitive skin, cleansing the scalp f scurf, scales, and dandruff, stopping falling hair, for softening and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, itching, and annoying irritations. It is unequalled for chapped hands.

Its use along with the ointment assists the action of the latter.

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GOLD MEDALS.

A cup of one's choice
The cup to delight
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To refresh and rejoice
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PEARSE'S Coffee has earned in India wide reputation, and there is hardly a house all over that does not use PEARSE'S GENUINE COFFEE

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Judge the quality of an article from the popularity that it gains.
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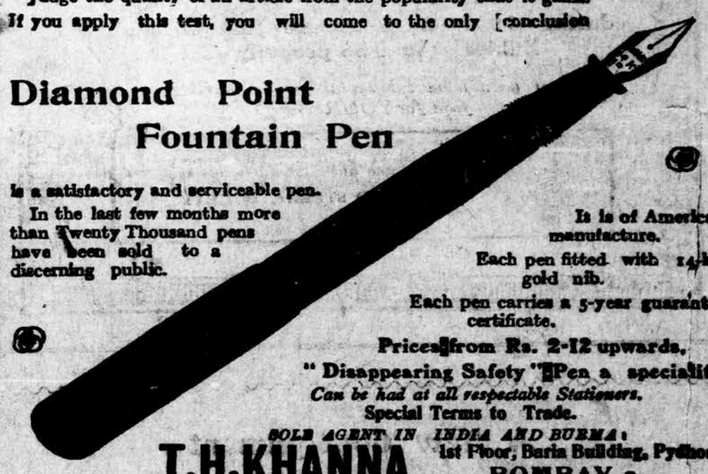

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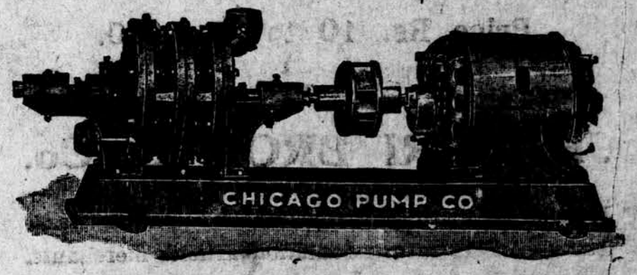

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All voltages and currents any head and capacity.

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Benares Saris, Scarves, Opera-cloaks, Silks, Shoe-brocades, Embroidery, Suiting Silks, Shawls, etc., etc.

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27 H. P. Le Roi Engine—
108" in wheel base
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High efficiency
Comfort in driving
Reliable engine
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Cantilever springs
Yatch streamline
Body
30 by 3½ tyres
25 miles to a
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Perfect Balanced
Motor 35 H. P.
Very quiet and
free from
Vibration
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